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Established 1887

Algeria	12.5	Kenya	20.7
Argentina	20.8	Lebanon	22.2
Australia	30.0	Luxembourg	20.1
Belgium	30.0	Morocco	27.5
Canada	40.0	Nigeria	20.0
Denmark	22.0	Norway	20.0
France	20.0	Portugal	20.0
Germany	20.0	Spain	20.0
Greece	20.0	Sweden	20.0
India	20.0	Switzerland	20.0
Iran	20.0	Turkey	20.0
Israel	20.0	U.S. Military (Eur)	20.0
Italy	20.0	Yugoslavia	20.0

White Rhodesians Assail Smith Plan

By David Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (UPI) — For the first time in the 13-year history of white Rhodesia, the country's whites are failing to rally behind their heretofore undisputed champion, Prime Minister Ian Smith, and are openly saying he lacks leadership at a time of major crisis.

Caught between a rising white backlash and an ever-hardening black guerrilla stance, Mr. Smith, 59, seems to be standing more alone than ever before in his storm-filled political life. Although he is in no immediate danger of being forced to resign, his room for maneuver at home and abroad has suddenly narrowed enormously.

Ironically for a man branded outside as a hard-line white supremacist, it is his relative moderation that is getting him into trouble in white Rhodesia these days.

Reason among the 230,000 remaining whites to his speech Sunday announcing only limited new measures to deal with the escalating guerrilla war has been the whole one of deep disappointment and even outright anger. Mr. Smith declared martial law in some areas of the country and a crackdown on the black internal opposition, but he rejected total mobilization and nationwide military rule.

Approval Doubtful

After the shooting down by guerrillas of an Air Rhodesia passenger plane, killing 38 persons, and the reported slaying of ten of the 18 survivors, the mood of the white community is such that it is seriously doubted that Mr. Smith can now win approval of his promised white referendum this fall on a new constitution ushering in black-majority rule next year.

This means that his entire so-called "internal settlement" with three moderate black leaders is in serious danger of being rejected by the very constituency that has followed him so loyally and even blindly ever since the whites unilaterally declared their independence of Britain 13 years ago this November.

There has been a spate of calls for Mr. Smith's resignation this week from ordinary whites, and, far more seriously, a number of his own Cabinet ministers have taken to campaigning openly against the



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith after his address Sunday.

March internal settlement and calling upon their constituents to vote no in the referendum on the new constitution.

Such indiscipline among leading members of the ruling white Rhodesian Front Party was virtually unheard of before, and it reflects the growing disenchantment within the party's all-powerful caucus over the course that events are taking in the country.

At the same time, Mr. Smith's highly controversial bid to open secret negotiations with one of the guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo, has

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Salisbury: The Pioneer Origins Recalled

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (UPI) — The Union Jack flew again today over Cecil Square in downtown Salisbury, as white Rhodesians bled what was probably its last ceremonial commemoration of the arrival here 88 years ago today of the pioneer column that founded this former British colony.

A nearly all-white crowd of 700 persons watched in silence, and with some tears, as Patrol Officer Colin MacLaurin, a great-grandson of one of the first pioneers, slowly hoisted the British flag in memory of a dying era of British colonialism in southern Africa.

A black police band wearing tasseled fezzes played favorite Rhodesian songs, and women in Sunday clothes watched from un-

der blossoming jacaranda trees. At one point, tears streamed down the cheeks of the stern-faced white band conductor.

Prime Minister Ian Smith, the target of sharp criticism from his own white followers these days, was warmly applauded. A bearded man was heard to say, "Good old Smithy, good old Smithy, there are still some of us behind you."

Reflecting what Mr. Smith had called on Sunday "the greatest crisis" in the lives of the 230,000 remaining white Rhodesians was the prayer delivered by Methodist minister C.W.A. Blakeway. "Our hearts are heavy," he said, "for there is sadness and pain, fear and war, and a terrible desire for destruction has been thrust upon us."

But he appealed to whites to be part of the solution of the crisis, rather than part of the problem itself.

The emotions of whites have been stirred up by the shooting down by missile 10 days ago of an Air Rhodesia passenger plane killing 38 persons. Ten of the 18 survivors were then allegedly gunned down by nationalist guerrillas.

Many whites are in a vengeful mood and have been disappointed by limited new measures that Mr. Smith announced on Sunday to deal with the escalating guerrilla war. These included martial law in parts of the country and a crackdown on black opposition groups.

[Reports from Lusaka, Zambia, said that more than 200

members of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union had been arrested. United Press International said, ZAPU officials in Rhodesia spoke of about 30 arrests.]

Joshua Chinamano, Mr. Nkomo's Salisbury-based vice president, was reported to have boarded a South African Airways flight today to Johannesburg, from where he was expected to proceed to Zambia or Europe. He told a reporter at the airport, "I can't say anything."

No Cease-Fire

White Rhodesia has been scheduled to pass into history at the end of this year with the election of a black majority government. But the war has become so

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Carter, Sadat Meet

Major Problems Remain At Summit, U.S. Concedes

CAMP DAVID, Md., Sept. 12 (UPI) — A White House spokesman acknowledged today that problems remain in important areas of the Middle East summit, but denied that it had reached a stalemate.

President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat met for an hour and 35 minutes this morning to review what sources said was a refined Israeli proposal dealing with the West Bank of the Jordan River.

No meetings between Mr. Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin were planned, officials said.

The conference, spokesman Jody Powell said, has entered a "more intense, more detailed" phase. He said there has been flexibility shown by the Egyptians and the Israelis in the week of negotiations.

"There is no stalemate," he said, but acknowledged that, while there has been some progress, "problems remain in important areas."

Mr. Powell also said that the length of the summit does not indicate progress or lack of it. As the talks become more detailed, he said, the meetings and reviews take more time.

No Need

He said there has been no need for three-way meetings since Thursday, "and it is not relevant in predicting the success or failure" of the conference.

He confirmed that Mr. Sadat had telephoned Jordanian King Hussein in London yesterday apparently to sound him out on the new proposals involving West Bank sovereignty. The West Bank territory, now occupied by Israel, was formerly governed by Jordan.

In the past, Mr. Sadat has supported Jordanian sovereignty over the West Bank, and Egyptian sources said yesterday that the West Bank issue and the Gaza Strip are the principal differences between Egypt and Israel.

In a related development, it was disclosed that a meeting between the U.S. and Egyptian ministerial delegations, scheduled last night, was canceled without explanation. The meeting was rescheduled for this afternoon, according to the White House.

Disclosure of the Sadat-Hussein telephone call led to a spate of reports that King Hussein was standing by, perhaps to fly here. White House officials insisted, however, that there is no plan for him to join the summit.

As for the proposal, informed sources said the Israelis had reformulated their offer and presented it to Mr. Sadat yesterday for his consideration.

Sources also said each of the three delegations have been asked to draft documents indicating how far they have progressed in resolving the key issues.

Officials indicated today that the summit may run until Thursday, or possibly later. Mr. Carter, according to these officials, does not want any arbitrary deadline to hang over the talks if there is a chance of reaching an agreement that will give way to further peace negotiations.

Intense Phase

Yesterday, Mr. Powell said that the talks have moved into "an intense and detailed phase" to which approaches can be found to deal with the important differences that remain.

He added that the conference are also "trying to refine areas where there is agreement." Conference sources said this meant that the delegations have begun drafting the language and details of a framework of a peace settlement, which

would be worked out later by foreign ministers.

The sources said that the summit has moved into its final and decisive phase, after the Israeli and U.S. delegations worked out proposals to give to Mr. Sadat.

They said that the Israelis worked late last night to finish details of the proposals which were presented to Mr. Sadat this morning.

and to the rest of the Egyptian delegation last night.

The sources said that Mr. Sadat's acceptance of a plan for the West Bank would not be final, since he does not take responsibility for an area which used to be part of Jordan. He could only accept it as a basis for negotiations, which would imply that Jordan would become a participant in any conference following a successful Camp David summit.

Mr. Powell said there is no basis "for informed speculation about the outcome" of the conference. He apparently meant what officials have been saying privately — that the conference, after one week, hangs in the balance, and the outcome depends on Mr. Sadat's decision.



Egyptian officials, from left, Ambassador Osama Al-Baz, President Anwar Sadat, Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel and Deputy Premier Mohammed Tohami, confer at Camp David.

Castro Arrives for Visit

Ethiopia Leader Bitterly Attacks China

By John Darnon

NAIROBI, Sept. 12 (NYT) — Ethiopia celebrated the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie today with a blistering attack on China that appeared designed to please an honored guest, President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

In a speech to the nation broadcast from Addis Ababa's Revolution Square and monitored here, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council, accused Peking of arming secessionists in Eritrea province in northern Ethiopia as well as other opponents of the government.

"China is suffocating the revolution," Lt. Col. Mengistu declared. "China has been arming the EPRP — a reference to the underground Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party — and the secessionists in collaboration with the CIA."

Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d also said that a team of six U.S. officials is in Havana processing the first group of 48 Cuban political prisoners who will be granted permission to go to the United States.

With family members of this group included, 150 persons will make up the initial contingent, Mr. Carter said. Representatives from the State Department, the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are conducting the screening to insure that all are genuine prisoners. That group will return to Washington on Sunday.

The Ethiopian leader's speech was his first public attack on China, which has vigorously opposed the spread of Soviet influence in the Horn of Africa and denounced Cuban troops in Africa as foot soldiers for Moscow.

Observers here believed that the speech, in which Lt. Col. Mengistu thanked Cuba and the Soviet Union for their aid in repelling an invasion by Somalia, was an attempt

to harden the ideological battle lines between Moscow and Peking for other African countries.

The arrival of Mr. Castro, who left Havana Sunday night, was delayed. The government radio attributed this to bad weather conditions, but the delay nonetheless set off a wave of speculation, since the Cuban leader had announced previously

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66 U.S. Citizens to Leave Cuba in 1st Repatriation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP) — The State Department said today that 66 U.S. citizens and 64 members of their families who are Cubans will leave Cuba for Miami on Thursday in the first stage of a repatriation program agreed to by President Fidel Castro.

Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d also said that a team of six U.S. officials is in Havana processing the first group of 48 Cuban political prisoners who will be granted permission to go to the United States.

With family members of this group included, 150 persons will make up the initial contingent, Mr. Carter said. Representatives from the State Department, the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are conducting the screening to insure that all are genuine prisoners. That group will return to Washington on Sunday.

Dual Nationals

The U.S. citizens who will return on Thursday are also Cuban citizens. They always have been free to emigrate to the United States but Mr. Castro had refused them per-

mission to take family members with them.

Mr. Castro outlined his new policy to Rep. Frederick Richmond, D-N.Y., last December. Lists dating to the early 1960s indicate there were 480 dual nationals who would be eligible to come to the United States with their families. However, it is not clear how many have died in the interim or how many wish to remain in Cuba.

Mr. Castro said that there are 3,000 political prisoners in Cuba but it is unclear how many would be eligible to leave the country under the new policy. Mr. Carter indicated that between 1,500 and 3,000 might be released but other officials said that the Cubans have not been precise on this point.

Mr. Castro told the Cuban expatriates that the United States has a "very great responsibility" to those imprisoned because of its attempts to foment counter-revolution in Cuba over the years.

"I am sure that the great majority of the people who participated in these activities would not have done so without encouragement from the U.S. government," he said.

Moslem Clergyman, Journalists and Cabinet Ex-Member

Iranian Regime Launches Wave of Arrests of Opposition Backers

TEHRAN, Sept. 12 (AP) — Security forces acting under martial law arrested a Moslem clergyman, several journalists and a former Cabinet member today in a sweeping government clampdown on opposition groups.

The clergyman, Sheikh Yahya Paniri Noori, was charged with a plot against the security of the state by stirring up protest demonstrations.

Reports in Tehran said perhaps as many as 1,000 persons have been ordered not to leave the country.

Rioters in a number of Iranian cities had attacked banks, theaters, liquor stores and shops prior to the proclamation of martial law Sunday by the government under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The opposition, led by conservative Muslims and accused by the government of alliances with pro-Soviet

leftists, has been demanding restoration of strict Islamic law and the ouster of the shah.

Raiders who searched Sheikh Noori's house claimed they found documents disclosing his involvement in arson attacks on public places. They said they also found bank accounts of \$1.5 million which the clergyman had opened under his own name or for his family. Security agents, operating under what the government described as an anti-corruption drive, also took into custody a junior minister of health, Sheikh Ul Islamzadeh, and two of his aides.

While government agents carried out the drive against political dissidents and corrupt government officials, the Majlis, the lower house of Iran's Parliament, began debating the government program offered by the new premier, Jaafar Sharif-Emami.

In Tehran and other cities millions of Iranians watched the debates for the first time today as they were carried live on the state-

operated color television network.

As required by law, Mr. Sharif-Emami presented his Cabinet Sunday and asked for approval of his program in a vote of confidence. In the debate today, opposition deputies unanimously charged Mr. Sharif-Emami with responsibility for recent casualties.

The leader of the opposition Pan-Iranist Party, Mohsen Pezeshkpour, claimed that uprisings were the result of public dissatisfaction with the previous government.

Mr. Pezeshkpour said he regretted that the liberalization movement initiated by the shah had resulted in unity and friendship of Islamic groups with the Communists.

He was referring to last Thursday's mass rally in Tehran in which an estimated 100,000 demonstra-

tors demanded enforcement of Islamic laws. Some shouted slogans for establishment of a democratic republic of Iran and ouster of the shah.

More deputies are scheduled to speak tomorrow before a vote of confidence on the new government.

Railroad Barricade

Stalls Japan Jet Fuel

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (AP) — Concrete was poured on a railroad crossing today, delaying briefly the shipment of jet fuel to the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita, police said.

They named radical opponents of the airport for the incident. An 18-car train ran into the concrete, officials said, but no damage was reported.

On Anniversary of His Death

S. Africa Arrests Friends of Steve Biko

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Police have arrested 11 relatives and friends of Steve Biko, the founder of South Africa's Black Consciousness Movement, who died in police custody a year ago today.

Mr. Biko's widow reported the roundup of her husband's entourage yesterday, and police today confirmed that arrests under the Internal Security Act, which allows suspects to be held indefinitely without trial.

Meanwhile, at a trial in Bloemfontein, six South African policemen and two civilians have been charged with the murder of a black guard and the torture of five blacks. The charges state that the blacks were suspended by chains from a barn roof, whipped with pipes and given electric shocks. The six policemen and two civilians have pleaded not guilty.

Mrs. Niseiki Biko said that the arrests, which included that of Mr. Biko's sister and brother-in-law, took place Sunday, but the deputy security police chief, Brig. Gen. Johan Coetzee gave no details.

Charges Unknown

In King Williams Town, Mrs. Biko said: "I don't know where they are being held. I don't know what the charges are."

The arrests drew swift protest. "The action taken against Mrs. Nobandile Mvovo [Mr. Biko's sister] and her husband, Mxolisi, add considerably to the burden borne by a family that has already suffered greatly at the hands of the police," said F.J. van Wyk, director of the Institute of Race Relations.

Johannesburg's Rand Daily Mail said in an editorial that even if the anniversary of Mr. Biko's death "were not to have drawn publicity both at home and abroad, the government in its usual perverse way, has insured that it will do so by choosing this time to arrest family members and friends of Mr. Biko."

Authorities said at the time of Mr. Biko's death that he had been on a prolonged hunger strike and

had suffered head injuries when he struggled with police.

But Justice Minister James Kruger later admitted that there had been irregularities in the police handling of Mr. Biko's death. A judicial inquiry also disclosed that Mr. Biko had been chained and kept naked for long periods during his detention.

He died in a Pretoria prison cell hours after being transferred from Port Elizabeth for medical attention.

Despite conflicting testimony from police officials on Mr. Biko's treatment during detention, a Pretoria magistrate ruled that no one could be held criminally responsible for his death.

A number of public gatherings have been scheduled to mark the anniversary of his death.

U.S. Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters) — The United States said today that South Africa should immediately charge or release the 11 arrested relatives and friends of Mr. Biko.

A State Department statement said the detentions yesterday could only exacerbate the already strained relations among members of the South African Society.

"We hope the South African Government will immediately charge or release them," it said.



Mrs. Steve Biko

Somoza Guard Fight Rebels for Masaya

MANAGUA, Sept. 12 (AP) — Heavy fighting raged today in the embattled city of Masaya, where Nicaraguan National Guard troops were reported advancing house to house under heavy sniper fire to root out leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the family dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza.

Red Cross workers and journalists were barred from entering Masaya, a rebel stronghold 18 miles northwest of Managua, but the sound of heavy gunfire could be heard from the vantage point of a National Guard barricade on the outskirts of the city.

Troops in Managua, meanwhile, reported discovering what they described as "enormous" caches of rebel weapons as they pressed their search for guerrillas in the capital.

In Masaya late yesterday, helicopter gunships strafed the Sandinista guerrillas from overhead, and Gen. Somoza's soldiers dashed from doorway to doorway, trying to evade the rifle fire of guerrilla snipers.

There was no lull in the din of machine-gun and rifle fire and bomb explosions.

No Running Water

Refugees reported that the city of 40,000 was without electricity and running water.

A military source said the rebel weapons captured in Managua included automatic rifles, rockets, home-made bombs and Molotov cocktails. The weapons were found in several Sandinista guerrilla hideouts, the source said.

Fighting also was reported in the

cities of Leon and Esteli, and sporadic shooting and explosions could be heard in Managua as the capital's central market and gas stations closed for the first time in the 18-day-old general strike against Gen. Somoza.

Reports from medical sources and visitors to hospitals indicated that there were at least 100 dead in the vicinity of Managua, but many of them apparently were brought in from other areas.

Convoys of National Guard trucks and jeeps armed with machine guns passed into Masaya yesterday evening. A barricade of rocks and debris formed a checkpoint for the National Guard. Nicaraguan's army and police force, which barred all civilian traffic and kept the city hidden from view behind a hill.

City Sealed Off

The soldiers rounded up reporters in Masaya yesterday afternoon and took them out of the city, sealed it off to outsiders including the Red Cross, then launched an attack. Four of the journalists were fired on by a National Guard helicopter, but none was hit.

The fighting in Masaya erupted late Saturday night as part of a coordinated Sandinista attack on smaller National Guard posts in most of Nicaragua's cities. The guerrillas drove the guardsmen and police from the posts, then waited in hiding to ambush the reinforcements who were sent to man the posts.

Security precautions in Managua were extremely tight. The Hotel

Intercontinental, normally flooded at night and a prominent feature on the Managua skyline, was blacked out, and soldiers patrolled the roof. Guests were warned not to let any light filter through the heavy curtains in their rooms.

In Caracas, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez described the fighting as "a civil war" and asked the United Nations and the

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Under a New Timetable

Pinochet to Remain Until 1985

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Sept. 12 (NYT) — President Augusto Pinochet has told Chileans, on the fifth anniversary of the military overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende, that he will stay in power until elections are called in 1985.

The political timetable announced by Gen. Pinochet in a speech lasting more than two hours yesterday is more precise than earlier statements, when he declared that no election was needed for 10 years.

Dressed in a white uniform, with the presidential sash across his chest, Gen. Pinochet said that the text of a new constitution tailored to his authoritarian preferences would be submitted to a national referendum for approval next year.

When this constitution goes into effect, Chile will begin a period of "transition" from military government to mixed military-civilian rule that is projected to last until 1985, when elections will be held for president and congress, Gen. Pinochet said.

Opposition groups, led by the Christian Democratic Party and members of the legal profession, have challenged the procedure for adopting the constitution, in which the official text is the only choice.

Gen. Pinochet said that only the government of the armed forces, which he heads, "has the right to offer the nation a constitutional formula that, in its opinion, will avoid a repetition of the tragedy that required the intervention of the armed forces."

Although the official text is still under study, it would eliminate the



Augusto Pinochet

Communist Party and any other political movement that "promotes internal discord." The powers of the presidency would be increased, with congress limited to the debate and approval of executive proposals.

100 Indian Villages Said In Path of Ganges Flood

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Ganges River floodwaters burst through an embankment and rushed through almost 100 villages in the eastern state of Bihar, reports reaching New Delhi today said.

The monsoon floods in India have killed more than 1,000 persons and caused more than \$100 million in damage.

In Nepal, the floods have killed at least 195 persons and caused about \$1 million in damage, the official news agency said yesterday in Kathmandu.

Indian news reports said that a boat struck an embankment in Bihar's Monghyr district, about 600 miles southeast of New Delhi, yesterday, and within hours the floodwaters poured through the nine-foot dirt barricade.

The reports said that the water was six to nine feet deep in some areas of Monghyr city, which has a population of 110,000. The waters cascaded through almost 100 villages, and army and civilian rescue workers tried to evacuate residents. About 8,000 acres of crops were submerged, according to reports.

In West Bengal, the situation in the districts of Malda and Murshid-

Nicaraguan's Home Is Attacked in Milan

MILAN, Sept. 12 (AP) — Alleged leftist extremists raided and set fire to the home of the Nicaraguan consul in Milan last night, the police reported.

The consul, Ernesto de Visser, was not at home when a group of masked youths knocked down the door of his home and threw in four firebombs, damaging furniture and carpets.

als. Monetary and budget laws would be assigned to technical bodies.

Gen. Pinochet, in his habitually aggressive tone in public speeches, said that proposals that a constitutional assembly be elected to decide on the new fundamental law were "out of the question." He also rejected the idea of presenting more than one text for the referendum.

Plebiscite Victory

In January, Gen. Pinochet called a plebiscite in which he asked the support of voters against a resolution by the United Nations General Assembly condemning his regime for human-rights violations. The vote gave Gen. Pinochet more than 75 percent of the ballots, and he has presented this as a mandate for staying in power.

Much of the speech was devoted to economic progress since the military government took over from the left-wing regime of Mr. Allende, when inflation was high and supplies and investment were in decline.

He said that Chile's inflation this year would be less than 30 percent, compared with 340 percent in 1975. The slowdown in price increases is due to severe restraint in public spending, leading to a balanced budget, but unemployment remains over 13 percent in this capital.



PRAYER PROTEST — Some of the hundreds of Iranians who marched in Paris yesterday kneel for prayers in the Place de la Bastille. They were part of the 15,000 leftists who participated in a Communist-led demonstration against the Shah of Iran's repression of political rioting throughout Iran. Details of the situation in Iran in the story on page one.

Somoza Troops Fight Rebels in Masaya

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Organization of American States to take steps "to preserve the peace in the region."

Gen. Somoza has refused to yield to almost constant pressure to resign since the murder of opposition publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro on Jan. 10. The current crisis exploded Aug. 22 when guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front stormed the National Palace, took about 1,500 hostages and forced Gen. Somoza to pay \$500,000 ransom, free 59 political prisoners and grant safe passage to Panama.

A nationwide general strike was called in the wake of the guerrilla attack. It slowly picked up support until in Managua about 75 percent of the businesses, and in some cities

more than 90 percent are now closed.

Businessmen who support the strike resent the Somoza family's vast business holdings and also fear that the longer Gen. Somoza stays in office, the more support the

guerrillas will attract from moderate Nicaraguans. The Sandinistas take their name from Augusto Cesar Sandino, a rebel leader who died fighting the U.S. Marines who put Gen. Somoza's father into power in 1937.

White Rhodesia Critical Of Smith Speech

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been heavily criticized. Any future talks are certain to be vastly complicated by the white backlash against this black nationalist leader following his statement taking full responsibility for shooting down the Air Rhodesia plane.

Mr. Nkomo's warning in Lusaka, Zambia, yesterday that other passenger planes may be shot down in the future seems certain to widen the rift between him and Rhodesian whites who until a week ago

generally regarded him as a moderate and reasonable man who should be enticed into the present transitional government.

A very common sentiment toward Mr. Nkomo among whites these days is, "I would kill him if I could get my hands on him."

Conservative, middle-of-the-road and liberal white groups all made statements yesterday highly critical of Mr. Smith's Sunday address to the nation, and the only slightly favorable comment, strangely enough, emerged from the pro-Nkomo black newspaper, the Zimbabwe Times.

3 From Britain

Typhoid Victims

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — At least three British vacationers who took the same cruise on a chartered Soviet liner have typhoid, health authorities said yesterday.

London health officials alerted regional health officers to contact all 250 passengers on each of the ship's last two voyages and examine them for symptoms of typhoid or gastroenteritis.

CTC Line, which chartered the Liva and its Soviet crew, said that because of "all the circumstances," it has canceled the liner's next cruise. The three confirmed victims were being isolated in hospitals, a spokesman said. All three were passengers on the ship's Aug. 5 voyage.

Rhodesia Front Exhibits Split

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 12 (Reuters) — A major split opened today in Rhodesia's Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance over U.S.-British plans to call an all-party peace conference.

One of the front's co-leaders, Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday that the proposed conference was "dead and buried."

But a top aide of the front's other leader, Robert Mugabe, said today that the all-party conference should go ahead once Britain and the United States had done more preparatory work to ensure its success.

Edgar Tedder, secretary-general of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, also told a news conference that Mr. Nkomo's forces were not doing enough fighting in Rhodesia's six-year-old guerrilla war.

Baker Foresees Filibuster Over Gas Decontrol Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP) — Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., conceded today that he and other opponents of the bill that would deregulate the price of natural gas appear to lack the votes to beat the Carter administration in a scheduled showdown vote. That would probably mean a filibuster, he said.

Sen. Baker said that while opponents of the compromise — which would deregulate prices by 1985 — may be unable to sidetrack the bill, the administration cannot muster the votes to stop a filibuster.

Sen. Baker said that he is actively working to defeat the bill and will join the filibuster if necessary to stop the legislation. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., who supports the compromise, said that prospects are improving for the administration on the bill. But, asked if he could muster the votes to stop a filibuster, Sen. Byrd would only say: "We're working."

Vote Due Thursday

The two Senate leaders talked with reporters shortly before the Senate began its second day of debate on the compromise, on which President Carter has staked the success of his energy program. The first key vote was expected on Thursday, on an opposition motion to recommit the compromise to the House-Senate conference committee that took 10 months to draft it.

Sen. Byrd said "recommitting it will kill it, from a practical standpoint."

"I guess there aren't enough votes to recommit the conference

Cosmos-1,031 Launched

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI) — The Soviet Union launched its 1,031st Cosmos satellite Saturday, Tass reported yesterday.

The square at the city's center was named after the Cecil family, which was deeply involved in Britain's colonial history in southern Africa. But it was Cecil John Rhodes, an imperial entrepreneur and head of the British South Africa Company, who was responsible for sending the pioneer column, and after whom Rhodesia was named.

Six daughters of the original pioneers, most of them today in their eighties, were on hand for the sad ceremony. Asked what they thought about the situation in Rhodesia today, one of them, Muriel Barff, replied: "I was born in Rhodesia and I'm going to die here — unless there is a Marxist government."

—DAVID OTTAWAY

Sets Up 17-Member Council

Wallace Muhammad Ends Black Muslim Leadership

By Bill Drummond

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Wallace Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims for the past 3½ years, has resigned, leaving that religious movement shaken.

The surprise announcement was made Sunday night at an Atlanta Muslim gathering from which Mr. Muhammad was speaking over a telephone hookup to 200 mosques. He said he was stepping down and turning direction of the movement over to a 17-member council.

"In Islam, there is no priesthood," said Mr. Muhammad, 44, son of the organization's powerful founder, Elijah Muhammad, who died in 1975.

During the younger Mr. Muhammad's tenure as spiritual leader, he has turned the once-militant movement away from the black nationalist, anti-white teachings of his father, who had ruled with a stern hand for more than 40 years.

Wallace Muhammad's decision to step down as chief imam (a title given to a spiritual and secular leader in Islam) was his most drastic change yet.

Hassan Shariff, an aide, said in a telephone interview from the group's Chicago headquarters, "We made the announcement in Atlanta, a bush fell over the entire audience. Reactions have been coming in to me from around the country. People were shocked."

Effects Not Clear

The effects of Mr. Muhammad's move are not yet clear. Although the council will take over control of the movement's activities, he probably will remain an influential figure.

Throughout their turbulent 45-year history, the Black Muslims always have had a strong leader. But Mr. Muhammad's move toward decentralization of power is consistent with other steps he has taken to rejuvenate the movement.

Early in his leadership, he began



Wallace Muhammad

shedding ownership of the mammoth small business operation, the church had run in his father's time. Mr. Muhammad made a surprise announcement as part of a lecture in which he denounced the personality.

Name Changed

Mr. Muhammad has tried to purge the movement of racialist moieties. He changed the official name of the sect from the Black Muslims to the World Community of al-Islam in the West. He also urged that the term "black" be shunned in all communications, preferring that members refer to themselves as "Muslims," after an ancient Islamic warrior.

The movement claims about 2 million adherents among 40 million U.S. blacks, but other estimates place the number of adherents at 75,000 to 100,000, concentrated mainly in Chicago.

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Is Said 'Encouraged' By Relations With Angola

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT) — The Carter administration is encouraged by progress in its relations with the Marxist government of Angola during the last three months, State Department officials say.

But there are no plans to carry these relations beyond sporadic diplomatic contacts, such as those initiated in June by Donald McHenry, a deputy U.S. representative at the United Nations, who visited the Angolan capital of Luanda for four days.

The officials said yesterday that further steps toward normalizing relations were contingent on withdrawal of Cuban military forces, now said to number 19,000 in Angola. There have been indications of slight reductions of these forces but nothing significant, U.S. specialists said.

The specialists see no early prospects for significant reductions in the Cuban expeditionary troops, which have provided the backbone of the armed forces of President Agostinho Neto's government since the height of the Angolan civil war in November, 1975.

The Cubans have continued to participate in actions against guerrilla units led by Jonas Savimbi, the head of the Union for Total Independence of Angola. The guerrillas have roamed through all of southern

Angola except the Atlantic coastal region, raiding towns and making road travel insecure. As a result, much of Angola's important food-producing areas are being denied to the Luanda government.

According to information available here, Cuban specialists are manning the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Transportation, Health and Public Works, as well as training the Angolan armed forces. There is no sign of an accommodation between the Savimbi movement and the Neto government. State Department officials believe that there is scant hope that the Cuban forces could be reduced without endangering the government.

Nevertheless the U.S. officials said that they had been heartened by Mr. Neto's cooperative attitude in opening discussions with the United States on the general security of southern Africa.

The most notable move in this direction was the Angolan president's visit to neighboring Zaire last month, where he concluded a series of agreements with President Mobutu Sese Seko, long an outspoken antagonist of the Marxist government in Luanda. The two agreed to establish a mixed border commission to curb violent frontier incidents; to initiate voluntary refugee repatriations; to reopen the railway that links Zaire's copper mines with Angola's seaport of Benguela; and to open diplomatic relations.

The U.S. officials said that they had been surprised at how swiftly both sides moved to implement these agreements, including steps to exchange some of the 200,000 Zairian refugees in Angola for some of the 60,000 Angolan refugees in Zaire. An official called this a "positive" development in efforts to establish stability in the region — the principal U.S. objective.

The officials acknowledged Mr. Neto's contribution toward a UN force sent last month for peaceful settlement of Southern Africa that would create a black majority government and the independent state of Namibia.

U.S. specialists believe that Mr. Neto, although an avowed Marxist, would prefer to have broader policy options than are available to him now with so many Cuban and Soviet advisers in his country and with continuing dislocations caused by the Savimbi guerrilla movement.

They note that in addition to allowing the Gulf Oil Company to run its drilling operations in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, the Neto government has been discussing further oil exploration with several other U.S. oil companies. This shows, an official said, that the Angolans do not want to depend entirely on their Communist friends.

"We are encouraged over the last three months," the official continued. "We've had concrete discussions and some concrete progress."

Beirut Leader Of Moslem Sect Said Kidnapped

BEIRUT, Sept. 12 (UPI) — A radio report that the spiritual leader of Lebanon's 900,000 Shiite Muslims had been kidnapped in Libya sparked intensive efforts by government and church leaders today to establish his whereabouts.

Beirut Radio said that the government had been told by Libya that Shiite leader Imam Musa Sadr had in fact left Tripoli on a flight for Rome Aug. 31 after a week-long official visit.

But the independent Beirut newspaper An-Nahar said contacts with the hotel where he was staying indicated that he had checked out on Sept. 3, and Shiite sources said there was no independent evidence that he had left Libya.

The 30-year-old Iranian-born Imam was a supporter of Shiite critics in Iran of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and Beirut reports hinted that Iran might have been responsible for his disappearance.

U.K. Aide to Visit Berlin

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Frank Judd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, is to visit Berlin on Thursday and Friday, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

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Castro Steps in Moscow

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 — Mr. Castro stopped in Moscow and conferred with Premier Alexei Kosygin at the airport before flying on today.

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No Disturbances Reported

Busing Begins Quietly For Los Angeles Schools

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Thousands of children in the fourth through eighth grades boarded 1,200 school buses today to begin one of the largest school integration projects ever undertaken, and despite threats of picketing and boycotts no disturbances were reported.

"We are having an excellent opening day," Mayor Tom Bradley said.

Mr. Bradley was at a command center in a City Hall annex where police command-post operations scattered throughout the city were monitored.

"I'm very happy our plans are coming together," Mr. Bradley said. "I'm very pleased about the way people in Los Angeles have behaved." He said there were fewer problems than usual accompanying the start of the school year.

More than 5,000 persons had threatened a boycott in a mostly white area of the San Fernando Valley, but Mr. Bradley said it would not be known until later how many children were kept home.

Police reported from the command posts that streets were quiet. Two school-bus accidents were reported in different parts of the city, but officers said it was not determined whether the buses were involved in the integration program. The accidents were minor and no injuries were reported.

Buses started about 10 minutes later than expected, but the delay resulted only from drivers trying to find their assigned vehicles.

The City Hall annex command center had a list of 14 possible picket sites around the city, but there were no reports of disturbances.

The buses were shuttling a projected 64,000 black, Mexican-American and white children between 260 schools under orders of the California Supreme Court.

Police earlier announced that they were "preparing for the worst," but said they were confident there would be few, if any, problems.

They activated the \$50 million emergency system, which included the command center and command

posts situated around the city manned by city police, firemen, school board security personnel and members of the California Highway Patrol.

Leaders of anti-busing groups had joined city officials, civic leaders, and law enforcement chiefs in urging citizens to avoid violence.

Anti-busing groups had fought a losing battle to block the program through the state courts and up to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused last week to step in, saying it was purely a California dispute.

Although agreeing to spur physical resistance, anti-busing groups were split over whether to mount a massive boycott or go along with the order while continuing their fight in the courts and at the polls.

Tuesday morning will be a test of the character of the people of Los Angeles," said School Board President Howard Miller last night. Mr. Miller, who faces a recall drive because of his support for busing, said, "I am confident we will pass that test."

Appeal to Citizens

Mr. Bradley, with Police Chief Daryl Gates and Sheriff Peter Pitchess at his side, appealed to citizens yesterday to obey the law, saying police would be on hand throughout the area.

At a rally that drew about 5,000 persons last night in the western San Fernando Valley, where opposition to the busing program is strongest, State Assemblyman Robert Cline called for white parents to keep their children home.

If those buses are going to roll tomorrow, let them roll empty," he said.

Deputy District Attorney Sidney Trapp — who has become a controversial anti-busing leader acting as a private citizen — said there would be no violence. "There's not going to be a back of a lot of violence against empty buses," he proclaimed, drawing a loud cheer.

Wilmington Integrates Schools

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 12 (AP) — Public schools in northern Delaware were integrated virtually without incident as buses carried more than 21,000 students between city and suburbs under a court order that combined 11 school districts into one.

Gov. Pierre du Pont IV said yesterday that he was "very, very proud" that "the people of our state have risen to the challenge." But he added: "One day does not make an entire school year. We have a long way to go."

Police reported only one scuffle as 92 schools integrated under the court order, and school officials said yesterday's attendance was 93 percent of the 65,000 students expected to enroll.

The company, which has sold more than \$300 million worth of farm machinery to the Soviet Union since 1973, stopped taking new



BULLISH MARKET — Wall Street seems to be getting literally bullish as Brahma bulls take a stroll past the Sub-treasury Building. The bulls were in New York to tape a television commercial for an investment firm, and they actually may have been bearers of good news, because stocks began to move higher on the New York Stock Exchange.

Crawford's Firm Wants To Renew Moscow Trade

By Bob Spector

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 — The International Harvester Co. said yesterday that it was ready to resume sales to the Soviet Union despite the conviction in a Moscow court of one of its salesmen on what the company claimed were trumped-up charges.

The farm-implement manufacturer had suspended trade with the Soviet Union after Francis Crawford, the second-ranking employee in the International Harvester Export Co.'s Moscow office, was accused in June with violations of currency-exchange laws.

After receiving a five-year suspended sentence last Thursday, Crawford returned to company headquarters here.

Brian Reardon, International Harvester's director of sales to socialist countries, said that the Moscow office received inquiries from the Russians about resuming trade within two days of Crawford's sentencing.

The company, which has sold more than \$300 million worth of farm machinery to the Soviet Union since 1973, stopped taking new

orders and servicing equipment after Crawford was arrested.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who worked with International Harvester officials and the State Department in attempts to obtain Crawford's release, discounted theories that Crawford's arrest was contrived by Moscow leaders in response to the arrest in New Jersey of two Russians on espionage charges.

Crawford was arrested June 13, only a few days after the arrests of Rudolf Chernayev and Vladimir Enger on charges of trying to buy U.S. submarine secrets. Speculation had mounted during Crawford's trial that his release had been tied to an exchange involving the two Russians, who are awaiting trial in the United States.

Sen. Percy said that he had deduced through discussions with Soviet officials and the State Department that the decision to arrest Crawford was made by a low-level bureaucratic.

Crawford was charged with buying 20,000 rubles for \$8,500 on the black market.

© Los Angeles Times

Specifications Said Ignored

GSA Reported to Buy Inferior Office Equipment

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — General Services Administration investigators have found that the GSA has been paying millions of dollars to a New Jersey firm, Art Metal Inc., for chairs and file cabinets that do not meet GSA's specifications.

GSA technicians, who examined and tested the office furniture, found that it bore little resemblance to what the GSA had specified when it sought bids from furniture manufacturers, according to sources.

Three models of chairs didn't meet the specifications on almost any part," a source said. Although the GSA knew that the office chairs did not meet specifications, the agency earlier this year awarded Art Metal a \$3.5-million contract to make them. It turned down bids from three firms whose chairs met specifications, according to the sources.

'Generally Shoddy'

Robert Hughes, who was in charge of furniture buying for the GSA until July, said yesterday that he objected to giving Art Metal the contract when its chairs did not meet the bid specifications. He also said that Art Metal's products were generally "shoddy."

But Mr. Hughes said that he was overruled by Robert Graham, a former Citibank executive who was put in charge of the GSA's federal supply service more than a year ago by Jay Solomon, the GSA administrator.

"Graham said, 'Go ahead, we have no reason not to award the contract,'" according to Mr. Hughes. "He understood that the chairs didn't meet the specifications, but they [other GSA officials] believed it was better than what the specifications called for."

"The whole idea of competitive bidding is you bid on the same item. If you're not, it ought to be rejected," said Mr. Hughes, who now works for a furniture manufacturer's representative.

The GSA is the purchasing arm of the federal government.

Graham Defers to Hughes

Mr. Graham, who recently made Mr. Solomon angry by appearing to defend his employees' practice of buying typewriters and calculators for the government at higher prices than those charged by local retail stores, said yesterday that he told Mr. Hughes to make up his own mind about whether to go ahead with the \$3.5 million chair contract.

"I recall entering the meeting [with Hughes] and saying, 'You make the decision as you see fit, and I'm prepared to accept your judgment,'" said Mr. Graham, who makes \$47,500 a year at the GSA.

Mr. Graham said that he understood that whether pre-production samples met the specifications was "irrelevant," because Mr. Hughes had sent Art Metal a letter reminding the firm that the final product must conform.

However, investigators have found that the office furniture that comes off Art Metal's assembly lines also fails to meet specifications, according to sources.

Philip Kurens, president of Art Metal, said yesterday, "This matter is before the courts, and I cannot

comment, on the advice of counsel."

Mr. Kurens was referring to Art Metal's court challenge of a recent decision by Mr. Solomon to rescind a new \$9-million contract awarded the firm last month to supply the GSA with more filing cabinets.

When the Agriculture Department complained last December that an Art Metal desk had arrived with crooked legs and drawers that failed to work, GSA officials replied that the government has "no

legal recourse" against Art Metal, which considers such complaints "nuisance requests."

Art Metal is the GSA's primary supplier of metal office furniture. Last year, GSA contracts accounted for \$25 million of the company's \$32 million in sales.

When the Agriculture Department complained last December that an Art Metal desk had arrived with crooked legs and drawers that failed to work, GSA officials replied that the government has "no

Experts Think One Bullet Hit Kennedy, Connally

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)

A space engineer and a photograph analyst told Congress today their studies show that President John F. Kennedy and former Texas Gov. John Connally could have been wounded by a single bullet fired from the Texas School Book Depository.

Their testimony before the House Assassinations Committee supported two of the major conclusions of the Warren Commission, which said that Lee Harvey Oswald fired from a window of the building and was the lone gunman who killed Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

Tom Canning, a projects engineer with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said mathematical calculations showed that Kennedy and Mr. Connally were seated in the presidential limousine in such a way that a single bullet could have struck both.

That was the bullet which hit Kennedy from the back and passed through his neck, Mr. Connally, sitting in front of Kennedy, was wounded in the back. Kennedy's most serious wound was a bullet in the head.

Warren Commission critics argue that the two men were struck by separate bullets and that this indicates a second gunman was involved.

But Mr. Canning and photograph analyst Calvin McCamy testified that films and photos taken during the assassination provide the basis for computations of the relative position of the two men.

Mr. Canning said he was able to construct the line of sight from the camera positions to Kennedy and Mr. Connally and determine with considerable precision Mr. Connally's position in front of and just to the left of Kennedy.

Then, he said, he used medical findings on the wound locations to construct lines in the direction of the gunfire.

The trajectory lines for both of

Kennedy's wounds led to the book depository.

The trajectory for a single bullet striking both men had a margin of error of about five feet, meaning the bullet came either from the sixth-floor window, where the Warren Commission said the shot was fired, or from within a five-foot area around the window, which was a brick wall, Mr. Canning testified.

This testimony, like virtually all the medical and ballistics findings presented last week, added another layer of support for the Warren Commission's long-disputed conclusions.

By contrast, an acoustics expert testified yesterday that the commission could have been wrong when it concluded that no more than three shots were fired at Kennedy's limousine.

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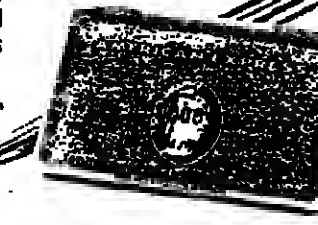


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No New Cases Reported

New York Aides Hopeful On Legionnaires' Disease

By Michael Smerne

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT) — City health authorities said cautiously yesterday that the outbreak of Legionnaires' disease in New York's garment district may have peaked.

"We can't say categorically that it has peaked, but there was a peak three or four weeks ago and we are now returning to low levels of suspected cases," said Dr. John Marr, chief of the Health Department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases.

"We don't expect very many more confirmed cases to show up in the near future," Dr. Marr added.

As of yesterday, there were six confirmed cases of the disease and 97 suspected cases. Those figures have not changed since the weekend, the first time that they did not have to be revised upward since the disease scare began a week ago.

The public, too, seems less alarmed than it was last week. The

number of calls coming into special disease hotlines has dropped to about 1,000 a day. Last Thursday, there were more than 4,000 calls from persons who were worried that they had the symptoms of Legionnaires' disease.

Because of the decline in the calls, the department has eliminated a second line that had been opened to relieve pressure on the first.

Sanitary Work Finished

Paul Caswell, deputy director of operations for the city and coordinator of its antidisease task force, said that firemen and sanitation workers had finished draining rooftop water tanks and street flushing operations in the garment district. But he asked companies in the district, where 75,000 persons are employed, to keep their air conditioners turned off as a precaution. Air conditioning systems are suspected of being one of the means by which the disease bacterium is spread.

Dr. Marr said that testing shows that the area of the outbreak probably was a single block bounded by 35th and 36th Streets, Broadway and Seventh Avenue. Those tests indicate a high level of antibodies for the disease among workers in the block, suggesting that Legionnaires' disease may have been around in the district for some time.

Since the disease was identified, following an outbreak in 1976 in Philadelphia that took 29 lives, medical authorities have said that the disease probably has been causing illness and death for many years. Because it is very like other forms of pneumonia, it had not been recognized as a special form of that illness.

A definitive picture of how had the New York cluster of cases has been will not become known for several weeks. It takes 23 days to complete blood tests showing whether a suspected case has, indeed, had the disease.

Oregon Confirms Case

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12 (UPI) — Oregon's first confirmed case of Legionnaires' disease has been reported. The Oregon Health Division said yesterday that a 62-year-old Beaverton man developed the disease in late June and was hospitalized in early July. His physician began to suspect Legionnaires' disease when he did not respond to certain antibiotics.

The patient, who was treated with the antibiotic erythromycin, which has been used successfully against the disease, and recovered.

Five other suspected cases in Oregon are being checked.

Cambodian Refugees Arriving in France

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Reuters) — Cambodian refugees who fled to Vietnam are arriving here by air at the rate of 400 to 500 a month, a French official said yesterday.

Jean-Jacques Beuder, head of a government aid committee for Indochina refugees, added that about 7,000 persons, a small minority of them Vietnamese, permitted to leave under a family union program, were awaiting direct Air France flights from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).



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DENVER FIRE — A helicopter flies into thick smoke to drop a load of water on an 1,800-acre fire that has roared through the canyons southwest of Denver since Sunday. Several hundred firefighters have been battling the blaze.

Few Surgical Candidates Seeking Free 2d Opinion

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT) — In an effort to reduce the thousands of lives lost and billions of dollars wasted each year because of unnecessary surgery, a growing number of medical insurance plans are encouraging and paying for the costs of having a second opinion on the need for major operations.

Yet this seemingly obvious self-protection mechanism has been a flop, with only about 1 percent of beneficiaries taking advantage of the option.

In Illinois, of 20,000 subscribers to Blue Cross-Blue Shield who underwent surgery recently, only 14 had asked for second opinions before the operation although it would not have cost them anything.

Similarly, of 4,000 persons in New Hampshire and Vermont who underwent surgery during a one-month trial of the second opinion benefit, only one person asked to be examined by another specialist.

The value of the second opinion has been demonstrated through pilot projects underwritten by federal funds in New York and Detroit. It

did not confirm the initial recommendations for surgery in about 1 out of every 4 cases.

Now the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which backed the projects, is extending them nationally with a telephone hotline campaign to publicize the value and availability of second opinions.

3d Opinion Possible

Nationally, 9 million Blue Cross-Blue Shield subscribers are entitled to second opinions — in fact the health insurer will even pay for a third opinion if necessary — and the number will be more than 10 million in a few months. Two years ago, only 9 Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans offered the benefit. The number now is 27. Other health insurers are also offering the benefit.

"The expanded use of second opinions is of benefit to all Americans, not just those who may face surgery and its consequences," said Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of HEW. He noted that millions of dollars in tax funds would be saved if second opinions deterred surgery for persons covered by Medicare and Medicaid.

A congressional investigating committee concluded last year that in 1976 unnecessary surgery accounted for 2.4 million needless operations in which 12,000 died. That surgery cost \$4 billion.

The drive for second opinions has been supported by many health groups such as the American Society for Internal Medicine.

The concept was given a big boost by a New York State law enacted two years ago that directed health insurers to make the benefit available to subscribers at no extra cost.

Walter McNerney, president of Blue Cross-Blue Shield, said that while \$750 to \$1,500 in hospital costs would be saved by each operation not performed, the amounts of money actually being saved are not known.

"Sound conclusions on the amount of unnecessary surgery and the effectiveness of presurgical consultation programs will have to await further studies," he said.

India Aide Visits Moscow
MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Atal Bihari Vajpayee, India's minister for external affairs, met today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to discuss "international problems of mutual interest," the official Soviet news agency Tass reported.

U.S. Report Cites Carcinogens

Study Says 20% of Cancer Will Be Related to Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP) — A major new federal study has found that at least one of every five future cases of cancer in the United States will come from exposure to carcinogens on the job.

The figures, which sharply contradict much lower estimates made recently by industry, were made public yesterday by the secretary of health, education and welfare, Joseph Califano Jr.

Mr. Califano said that the study, by the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, also showed that occupational exposure to asbestos alone may cause 2 million premature cancer deaths in the next three decades — roughly 17 percent of the total number of cancer deaths expected during that time.

In a speech to the AFL-CIO National Conference on Occupational Safety and Health here, Mr. Califano called the still-unreleased study's findings alarming and said that they would lead to increased emphasis on prevention rather than treatment of cancer.

The three-day conference, the first of its kind to be called by the union, was addressed by a variety of Carter administration officials, including Mr. Califano, Vice President Mondale and Labor Secretary Ray Marshall.

To Counter Critics

The administration officials sought yesterday to counter recent criticism from labor and others that they have been willing to ease up on environmental and worker safety regulations in an effort to curb inflation.

"It is, in my judgment," said Mr. Califano, "myopic to argue that programs to protect workers are inflationary — if we do not count in our calculations what those programs buy: safety, health and often greater productivity."

Both Mr. Mondale and Mr. Marshall drew cheers from union representatives with pledges that they would continue administration opposition to a proposed amendment to the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act that would exempt businesses with fewer than 10 employees from federal safety and health investigations.

Labor leaders have bitterly criticized the amendment, which passed the Senate and is scheduled to go before a House-Senate conference committee this week. AFL-CIO President George Meany yesterday called the proposal a "killer amendment" and warned it "will turn several million workplaces into death traps."

Mondale Vow

Mr. Mondale promised that the Carter administration would work overtime to defeat the amendment. But he did not say whether Mr. Carter would veto the bill if the amendment were included.

In his speech, Mr. Califano said that he was using the conference as a forum to unveil the results of the study of occupational related cancer.

Noting that earlier estimates by industry of the number of cancer cases related to occupational exposure ran between 1 and 5 percent, Mr. Califano, quoting from the federal study, said, "If the full consequences of occupational exposures in the present and the recent past are taken into account, estimates of at least 20 percent appear much more reasonable and may even be conservative."

Other federal health officials familiar with the study said that the researchers found that the number of occupationally related cancers may actually run to 40 percent of all cancers in the United States, the officials told the Washington Post yesterday.

The federal report noted that industry estimates on occupationally related cancers in the past have lacked scientific documentation.

Asbestos Exposure

The researchers said that, in the next 30 to 35 years, the average number of cancers directly related to asbestos exposure will average 67,000 a year. Last year, about 375,000 cancers were reported, excluding cancers of the skin, federal officials said.

The federal estimates on occupational related cancers were based on

tionally related cancers were based on past exposure of workers to carcinogens, the study said. "There is no sound reason to assume that the future consequences of present-day exposure to carcinogens in the workplace will be less than those of exposure in the recent past," it concluded.

The study noted that eight carcinogenic substances found in the workplace may cause cancers equal in their total number to asbestos. The highest incidence of cancer among workers was found in leather and shoe workers, coke oven workers, cadmium production workers and metal mines, the study said.

The percentage of occupationally related cancers was challenged yesterday by the head of health and environmental research for the Dow Chemical Co., Dr. Perry Gehring. He claimed that Mr. Califano did not have the data to support the findings.

Dr. Gehring said industry estimates of work-related cancers were drawn from studies done by the International Agency for Research on Cancer in France and the American Health Foundation, an industry-supported organization.

James Hannah, Stage and Movie Actor, Is Dead

FRESNO, Calif., Sept. 12 (AP) — James Hannah, 72, who starred in the original Broadway version of "The Front Page," died here yesterday.

Mr. Hannah starred with the late Lee Tracy in the 1928 production of the comedy about police reporters trying to out-scoop each other. Mr. Hannah later appeared in such motion pictures as "Hell's Angels," "Lilac Time," "Sea Fury" and "Deep Water Men."

He was the late Carole Lombard's leading man in two silent movies, "Run, Girl, Run" and "Swim Princess."

O.E. Hasse

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (UPI) — O.E. Hasse, 75, one of the best known German stage and screen actors, died today in a West Berlin hospital after a long illness.

Curtis Shake

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 12 (AP) — Curtis Shake, 91, former chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court and presiding judge at one of the Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II, died yesterday.

Natan Rybak

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP) — Natan Rybak, 65, Ukrainian author and deputy chairman of the Soviet peace committee has died, Tass said.

Venette O'Connor

BOSTON, Sept. 12 (AP) — Venette O'Connor, 51, widow of the Pulitzer Prize-winning author, Edw. O'Connor, and a leader in the fight against multiple sclerosis and cancer, died yesterday.

Paint Scraper, Price 54 Cents, Costs Navy More

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Sept. 12 (UPI) — It cost the Navy \$171,000 to fix a problem in the nuclear submarine Squalid caused by a misplaced 54-cent paint scraper, the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard Log reports.

The vessel was drydocked for a week because someone apparently left the scraper behind after working on the submarine, and it fell into a torpedo launcher, jamming it, the publication said.

"Jammed up in her launcher," the Log said, "between the piston and cylinder wall, was a Navy 'garden variety' paint scraper which is selling today in stores for 54 cents." The Log remarked that the cost of repairs, \$171,000, was equal to 10 years' wages for a journeyman.

When the jammed piston was discovered, divers waited for more than a week to remove the scraper with the submarine in the water. They used a 40-ton hydraulic jack to try to free the piston. "No luck," said the report. "That's why she docked, so we could use our 'big guns' on it so to speak."

Producers Sue 3 U.S. Networks

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP) — A group of independent producers filed a \$60 million antitrust suit yesterday in federal court, charging that three major television networks, charging them with monopolizing public affairs broadcasting by not using outside material.

The suit claims that the American Broadcasting Co., Columbia Broadcasting Systems, and the National Broadcasting Co. are depriving television viewers of the benefits of free and open competition and program diversity. It was filed by 20 independent producers, directors and writers.

The plaintiffs, who supply film and documentary materials, asked the court to order the networks to deal with outside suppliers of public affairs and news programs and other film materials.

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ST. MICHEL vo - MAYFAIR vo

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Olivia Newton-John

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To Replace Poisonous Lead

'Rare Earths' Suggested As Additives in Gasoline

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (UPI) — With evidence mounting that lead antiknock additives in gasoline are a serious health hazard, a University of Colorado chemist has proposed a new class of nontoxic additives to replace lead and conserve fuel.

The proposed additives would be based on a group of 15 natural elements known as the "rare earths," according to Dr. Robert Sievers, who described his work in the journal *Science*.

Combined in complex organic molecules called *beta diketones*, Dr. Sievers said that the rare earths form compounds which appear to be nearly as effective as the tetraethyl lead additives that have been used since the 1920s to prevent engine knocking.

The rare earth *beta diketones* are very volatile and some can be made to evaporate even at room temperature, he said. This property could lead to many potential applications, including microthin metal-plating techniques.

Essentially Nontoxic

Unlike lead and many other heavy metals, the rare earths are essentially nontoxic, and their presence in exhaust emissions would probably not contaminate the atmosphere.

Despite the name rare earth, the elements in the group, which include cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium and neodymium, are abundant enough in the United States to treat the entire world's known petroleum reserves, Dr. Sievers said.

Many new automobiles are built to accept only lead-free gasoline, because their catalytic converters, which remove various toxic substances from exhaust gases, are quickly spoiled by lead.

But most clinical experts believe there is another reason at least as important for eliminating lead from automobile exhausts completely and soon.

Lead in Brains

Despite the decline in the use of lead additives, a study was published in the British scientific weekly *Nature* last month, in which it was reported that the brains of 22 humans who had died of various causes in the Copenhagen area all contained lead.

The lead found in the Danish study, which was in the form of organic compounds used in gasoline, was highest in the brains of those persons who had lived in apartments closest to street level.

The discovery seemed especially serious in light of recent clinical findings that even trace amounts of

lead and other heavy metals can have dangerous and long-lasting effects on health.

Next month, the new Toxic Substances Control Act will come into force, under which the federal Environmental Protection Agency requires producers to prove that any new substance will not endanger life and health.

Consequently, even though rare-earth gasoline additives are presumably vastly less toxic than lead, they must pass much more rigorous tests, simply because lead was in use before the new law came into effect.

"This situation, paradoxically, will make it much more difficult and costly for corporations to bring about innovations that could really help the environment," Dr. Sievers said. "Many chemical producers will be extremely conservative from now on about risking development money on anything new, which might, after years of testing, turn out to fail the toxicity standards."

Nevertheless, the need for gasoline additives is likely to become urgent, Dr. Sievers said.

The main function of a lead additive in gasoline is to increase its effective octane number. Octane is a measurement of gasoline's ability to burn smoothly instead of exploding and causing damaging knocking in an engine's cylinder.

When gasoline is not treated with lead, some six percent more of it is required to produce the same useful work as could be obtained with leaded fuel.

Rare-earth additives are likely to accomplish the same thing, the chemist said, and will also catalyze the burning of carbon deposits, thus keeping engines efficient and free from the "dieseling" that causes dirty cylinders to fire even with the ignition switched off.

Scotland Yard Is Probing Defector's Strange Death

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Scotland Yard detectives today were investigating the death of a Bulgarian playright amid allegations that he may have been stabbed with a poison-tipped umbrella.

Georgio Markov, 49, a playwright who defected to the West in 1969 and worked for the BBC, died here yesterday after falling ill last week.

The suspected cause of death was blood poisoning and a post-mortem investigation was being held today. It should help establish whether Mr. Markov, who suffered from a kidney disorder, died from a minor accident or whether, as he alleged, he may have been murdered. Friends said that Mr. Markov told them that he fell ill after being attacked by a man with an umbrella, a report in the *Daily Mail* said.

According to the friends, Mr. Markov said that he was walking near his office last Thursday when a man with an umbrella jabbed him in the thigh. The assailant dropped the umbrella, then picked it up and ran off, they said.

Mr. Markov managed to get to his car and drove himself home where he collapsed and was taken to hospital.

A Scotland yard spokesman said that police were aware of the allegations and said, "we are looking at the death of Mr. Markov."

"But we are awaiting the outcome of the post-mortem before we

Canadian Editor Quits Over Tiff With Publisher

TORONTO, Sept. 12 (AP) — The executive editor of Maclean's magazine says that he resigned because his publisher removed an unflattering cartoon of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau from the cover of the magazine's first weekly issue.

Editor John Gault said that the cartoon could have embarrassed publisher Lloyd Hodgkinson and other executives when they present Mr. Trudeau with a copy of the inaugural issue.

"I couldn't live with it," said Mr. Gault. "It's a clear-cut matter of principle. The publisher intruded into an area which he knows nothing about — editorial content."

The cartoon, showing Mr. Trudeau backed into a corner with a rose on the ground in front of him, was moved to an inside page alongside an article critical of his hesitation to call elections this fall.



COOKIE PUSHERS — The Fischer quintuplets of Aberdeen, S.D., who will be 15 years old Thursday, are shown here in a 1965 promotion photo for the Borden Cookie Co. Their earnings enabled their parents to buy a farm where they grew up in relative anonymity.

Criticism of U.S. TV Special Is Light

Large Israeli Audience Sees 'Holocaust'

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 — The television special "Holocaust" began a four-night run in Israel yesterday with a huge audience and, initially, surprisingly good reviews.

The first section of the National Broadcasting Company's drama based on Hitler's attempt to exterminate Jews was credited by both historians and survivors of the time with a basic faithfulness to the history of the early Nazi period.

There were some criticisms of the broadcast's romanticized moments in what for older Israelis was a time of almost unrelieved misery. More than 300,000 survivors of Nazi death camps live in Israel.

But most survivors of the era felt it was better that the world learn of

the events, even through the vehicle of a Hollywood drama, than remain ignorant of it. Surveys here have found that large numbers of young Jews had only sketchy knowledge of the times depicted in "Holocaust."

More Impact

The Israeli version, uncut from the original, was in ways superior in emotional impact to the version seen in the United States.

There were no commercials. "When I saw it in America," said a middle-aged Israeli woman, "I had the history of the Holocaust interrupted every six minutes by a toothpaste commercial. The impact was much greater this time."

The presentation was in black and white, since Israel has no color television. "The black-and-white documentary films taken by the Nazis and interwoven into the program blended evenly with the rest of the footage."

The presentation of "Holocaust" here was preceded by considerable and sometimes angry debate in the national television authority and in local media.

Critics of the plan to show the television special here complained that it could be emotionally damaging to those who had survived the German camps or who had lost close relatives there. But those who favored showing it for its educational value pointed out that those who could not bear to watch the show could easily turn off their sets.

What was believed to be one of Israel's biggest television audiences — 1.5 million, nearly half the population, watched the first segment yesterday. The prebroadcast publicity helped build the viewing audience for that segment, which was two hours and 20 minutes long.

The English-language Jerusalem Post printed a special supplement called "Holocaust TV Series Guide for the Viewer," including biographies of leading nonfictional characters, descriptions of the concentration camps involved and a glossary of terms ("ethnasia" and even "Christianity").

The Education Ministry prepared a background booklet for schools as a supplement for school-age children. The booklet offered guidelines for classroom discussions of the events depicted, recommended that children under 10 not be allowed to view the series, and provided a bibliography for students interested in more-detailed historical background than is offered in the program. (Israeli schoolteachers, unfortunately, went on strike Monday.)

The first segment in the four-part series — two this week, two next — ended with the romantic meeting of the two young lovers who decide to flee to "sleep in haystacks and steal from farmers." Some viewers who preferred an accurate documentary objected to this as an intrusion of "schmaltz" — a Yiddish term for excessive sentimentality.

Shells Are Par For the Course

UMTALI, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Hillside Golf Club here posted a new rule this week: if your ball lands in a mortar-shell hole, you may move it without penalty.

About 21 shells hit the golf course on Thursday during a shelling by black nationalist guerrillas. One person was wounded.

Umtali is near the border with Mozambique, where guerrillas have bases for the war against the Rhodesian government.



Georgio Markov, defected in 1969

know whether this will be upgraded to a murder inquiry," he said. "We are not appealing for witnesses to the incident at this stage."

Mr. Markov joined the BBC in 1971 and worked in the East European service where he was mainly involved in arts programs, a colleague said.

Unesco Urges More Interest in 3d World News

PARIS, Sept. 12 (AP) — A draft Unesco declaration released yesterday calls for more news from developing nations, with Unesco and the international community watching over the balance.

It also includes what amounts to an international right-of-reply.

The draft was prepared after months of study and debate for consideration at the General Assembly of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization beginning here on Oct. 24. The document is intended to provide a moral basis for governments to act in conformance with the resolution.

"It is the duty of states to facilitate the application of the present declaration and to insure that the mass media coming directly under their jurisdiction act in conformity therewith," one clause states.

U.K. Envoy to Angola

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Britain has appointed its first ambassador to Angola since that nation's independence, the Foreign Office said today.

Full Women's Affairs Portfolio

Women Get Own Minister In Altered French Cabinet

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has established a Ministry for Women's Affairs, in preparation for the election campaign for the European Parliament next year.

Monique Pelletier, 51, was promoted yesterday to the rank of minister for women's affairs. She had been secretary of state at the Justice Ministry with responsibility for drug problems. Jean-Paul Mourou, 36, leaves Parliament to replace her in that function.

The 21-member Cabinet now has three women ministers — Simone Veil at Health and Alice Saunier-Seïte at Universities, in addition to Mrs. Pelletier — and a woman secretary of state, Nicole Pasquier. The establishment of a full Cabinet portfolio for women's affairs responds to pressure from women's organizations.

Department Downgraded

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appointed a secretary of state for women's affairs — Francoise Giroud — after his election in 1974, but the department was reduced to the non-government status of a "national delegation" in 1976.

In another change announced yesterday, Pierre Bernard-Reymond, 34, returns to the government as secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, with special responsibility for European affairs. He was a secretary of state at the Economy Ministry from April last year to last March.

Mrs. Pelletier belongs to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican Party. Mr. Bernard-Reymond is a centrist (UDF) and Mr. Mourou was registered in the National Assembly as an associate of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) led by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac.

France, China To Exchange TV

PARIS, Sept. 12 (AP) — French and Chinese officials agreed today to exchange television programs in what was described as China's first such accord with a Western nation.

Central Television of Peking signed the agreement with TFI, one of France's three television channels. A communiqué from TFI said:

"The accord, coming after a 10-day visit [by Chinese officials], provides the means for exchanging news, film crews and programs to improve the Chinese public's knowledge of France and the French viewers' knowledge of China."

Pertini, Siad Barre Meet

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini and visiting Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre conferred here yesterday. Mr. Pertini's office announced.

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A New Caribbean Policy

For the United States there is a certain irony in the fact that the rebellion in Nicaragua against the Somoza family comes on the heels of the conclusion of a treaty with Panama that will eventually give the canal to that country. For the association between Washington and the Somozas in Managua came less from any anti-Communist reasons than from a desire to give stability to the country through which the most plausible alternative to the Panama Canal could be dug. And in general there was a Caribbean policy, created by President Theodore Roosevelt, which was intended to keep potential enemies out of the islands in the sea off the canal and the lands bordering it.

The old Caribbean policy began to wobble after World War II, when political dissensions became common and gunboat diplomacy died away.

For the gunboat might hornhard a port and send marines in to seize the customs house, a very vital part of any small state. But in later years the real fighting took place in the back country, where the crops grew or not as the guerrillas allowed. And when Castro Communized Cuba, the Bay of Pigs failed to halt him while only the grim missile crisis prevented the worst military threat. The Caribbean remains a critical strategic area for the United States, and will continue to be one even after the canal reverts to Panama. But the kind of intervention that put marines ashore in Nicaragua and helped put down Sandino in favor of a Somoza — the kind of Latin American adventurism that found expression in the novels of Richard Harding Davis and in the romanticization of the soldier of fortune, is virtually over.

What takes its place? Anastasio Somoza is being battered by both businessmen and young radicals. The possibility of a nationwide expression of political opinion is very slim; what kind of government would emerge when and if Somoza abdicates is open to question. And Nicaragua remains the site of a potential canal to the Pacific; a potential threat to the present waterway.

The most obvious course for Washington to pursue is to endeavor to have Somoza give way to a responsible group that would conduct national elections. But the chances of such a solution do not seem much better than in Rhodesia. And the United States could bring economic pressures on Nicaragua to work out a reasonably democratic form after the shooting dies down. This, in fact, seems the more promising of the alternatives, although the first should be pursued to whatever extent possible.

But at least this much is clear. The old Caribbean policy, a medley of the Monroe Doctrine with acute paternalism operating in a sphere of influence, is quite dead. The Somoza rule is a legacy of the former policy — the United States cannot hear the full blame for Somoza's misdeeds, any more than it can for, say, the late Peron regime in Argentina or the present dictatorship in Paraguay. There is still a Richard Harding Davis flavor about some Latin American politics and the United States did not create it. But in Nicaragua some of the guilt is fixed to Washington — and so, even apart from purely U.S. interests, some of the responsibility for helping the nation out of its past rests on the Potomac.

The Tumult in Iran

The tumult in Iran has reached a point where a good many people, including Iranians sympathetic to the shah, have been forced to consider whether he can hang on. Certainly, with conditions approaching something like civil war, a ruler less devoted than he to holding on to power and pushing through his ambitious modernization program might already have been tempted to anticipate a coup and seek out plush exile. Yet the shah remains on the throne, and in the light cast by the fierce challenge to him, it is possible to see with new clarity why Americans have good reason to hope he rides out the storm.

Some part of the protests against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi presumably arise from the license he has given the political police, from his virtually insatiable appetite for advanced military hardware, and from the family and upper-class corruption he has tolerated if not spawned. Yet the two main sources of popular opposition are, in their separate backhanded ways, tributes to his vision for Iran.

The shah has presided over headlong economic progress. In so doing he has excited expectations of individual benefit that a far more competent government would have had trouble delivering. In modernizing, moreover, he has provoked frenzied opposition from traditional religious elements in a country long isolated and still largely rural. Those elements are opposed not just to the erosion of feudal ways but also to such basic policy planks as land redistribution and the granting of rights to women. If you throw in as well the third dimension of Communist subversion — the shah, obviously, tends to

give high priority to this factor — you have a poisonous brew.

The causes of Iran's unrest are varied enough to have elicited suggestions for substantially different remedies from the shah's advisers, with military men emphasizing the immediate need for law and order and the civilians tending to urge renewed attention to political liberalization. At the moment the government is on the military track, but the shah is reportedly bent on returning to the civilian track as soon as events allow. The prospect of being swept out of power by the masses in the streets is evidently less immediate to him than a right-wing coup.

Either way it would be a misfortune for the United States. For its oil, for the stability it lends to an exceedingly shaky region, for the bulwark it forms to the spread of Soviet influence, Iran matters greatly to the United States. That is the rationale for the immense and pervasive American "presence" in Iran — political, military and economic. One can question whether all aspects of that presence are equally wise and necessary; one cannot deny that it exists.

If the United States is in fact committed to Iran, what makes that commitment tenable is the leadership of the shah. Unquestionably, he is more likely to go in the modernizing direction most Americans would like to see Iran go than any of the elements clamoring for his removal. It helps if you think for a minute of the Lihyan model of an oil-rich state led by a fanatical Iranian Qadhafi. That is a distinct possibility, and one truly threatening to American interests. Without the shah it could come to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Communist Obsession

The war is still going on in Indochina . . . The present conflict is a repetition of historical struggles between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam and China.

It should be added that the obsession of Communist regimes with the idea of struggle, what can be described as their addiction to combat, gives an extra sharper edge to the fight . . .

The Vietnamese have been waving the olive branch at the Americans with increasing vigor . . . But Washington should think it over carefully. Vietnam's Russian connection adds a dimension of global danger to what is otherwise a local conflict. War on the Sino-Vietnamese border could mean war on the Amur (China-Soviet border river). Incongruous as it may seem in the light of the recent past, if America has a chance — as the Vietnamese have strongly suggested — to play the peacemaker in Southeast Asia, then, in spite of all the risks, she should take it.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1903

LONDON — As the result of a long enquiry into the merits of locomotives of other countries, not excepting America, the Great Western Railway Company will shortly conduct an important test of a locomotive of French manufacture. The French claim that their product can be readily adapted to give the best results, even under British conditions. The De Glehn four-cylinder locomotive, so widespread in France, will be given a most fair trial, as French drivers and if need be even French briquettes will be imported.

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1928

NEW YORK — Phonetically clear though somewhat blurred, a short theatrical performance was given on a small screen of a "television" apparatus at Schenectady yesterday. Enthusiastic heralded this crude but impressive illustration as a forerunner of the time when performances by leading actors could be sent to theatres throughout the country. Spectators saw small, indistinct pictures of a man and a woman's head, and saw lips move in perfect synchronization with words from a loudspeaker. A separate camera showed their hand gestures.



Down on the Farm in Poland

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Polish farmers have been growing rich discreetly during the last 20 years, careful not to call attention to themselves.

Since 1956, the year of de-Stalinization and that of the spontaneous wave of decollectivization and the return of land to private ownership, Polish farmers, untiring workers who are profoundly religious and passionately attached to their land, have been the Communist state's base of stability — and the main beneficiaries of a regime that is supposed to favor industrial workers.

Thus, it is not surprising that the various rebellions, those of the workers in 1956, of students in 1968, and again of workers in 1970 and 1976, could never get through the gates of rural communities. And with the exception of a few movements of annoyance brought on by the government's refusal to authorize the construction of new churches, the Polish countryside surrendered to the enticing charms of the consumer society and remained deaf to the remote battle cry of the cities.

Until this year. But apparently it is only a misunderstanding; apparently the farmers do not know that their own happiness is at stake.

The Polish government recently passed a law guaranteeing an old-age insurance for farmers. The state, thus, says that it hopes to insure an old-age pension for each male farmer as soon as he reaches 65 and for every woman at 60 . . . if the farmer leaves the occupation and abandons his farm to an heir or to the state. In this way the government hopes to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector by preventing the average age of the farm population from rising.

The law was passed without seriously consulting beforehand those for — or against — whom it was intended. And by linking the obtaining of pensions to the level of the productivity of farms, it makes it impossible for about 30 percent of the farmers (the poorest among them) to take advantage of its benefits, while requiring them, thereafter, to pay premiums regularly. Furthermore, the worker-farmers, who are mainly in Poland, have to pay two premiums (as salaried employees and as independent farmers) but can receive only one pension.

In other words, poorly prepared, poorly presented and improperly explained, the law has met only hostility and suspicion from the farmers who see it as a new tax, a new bureaucratic invention aiming to extort from them a maximum offer for a minimum of gain.

As soon as the government's intention to pass such a law was made public in May of last year, 22 veterans of the Farmers' Movement (in principle favorable to the regime) published a memorandum warning the authorities of the serious consequences that could ensue from such a dangerous operation. But to no avail.

Instead of sending the draft law back to the drawing board, the government forced the bill to be adopted by a docile parliament (it was unanimous in June, 1976, for the price increase, which was canceled 24 hours later by the workers' revolt) and immediately informed the farmers of the premiums that they would have to pay. More than 20 percent of the farmers immediately sent back their premium forms.

Last July 30, 200 delegates from the region of Lublin (an industrial and university center in Eastern Poland) assembled in the township of Ostrowek for the first independent action by Polish farmers in 20 years. There they petitioned the government to cancel the law, which "only aggravates the imbalance between the city and the countryside."

"Polish farmers," the petition continued, "have by their labors brought an immense contribution to the construction of Poland. Therefore, they have the same rights as other citizens to social security without being required to pay additional and unjustified taxes."

The delegates set up a committee of 16 to negotiate with the authorities. And the committee sent the petition to the government, the Diet and the Prime of Poland and to the Workers' Self-Defense Committee, set up after the riots of 1976. It then adopted a name for itself, which implicitly contains its goals: the Farmers' Provisional Self-Defense Committee.

The government did not react by using force. However, as often happens in times of crisis, the authorities seem to have fallen into the grip of some form of schizophrenia. On the one hand, Mr. Gierek made

a number of reassuring declarations and appeared to be attempting to achieve a dialogue. And on the other hand, the police undertook a series of repressive acts. A number of leaders of the Farmers' Self-Defense Committee have been seized and interrogated. Others were subjected to pressures, particularly economic blackmail (for instance, they found that they could no longer obtain agricultural equipment or building materials).

Following this type of "penetration," two of the 16 members of the farmers' committee resigned from the group, "admitting that they had acted without thinking."

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Communist Party Chief Edward Gierek publicly admitted that the law was far from ideal and that it had to be improved. But two recent events had yet more of an effect on the government's relations with the farmers.

First, 64 farmers from central Poland have sent a letter to the parliament urging that the old-age insurance law be changed and, despite a police order not to do so, they also sent a copy of the letter to the Lublin committee. Furthermore, a second farmers' defense committee was set up Sunday in Grojec, about 40 kilometers south of Warsaw.

Thus, the government's moderate reaction was less evidence of its good faith than of its weakness. Mr. Gierek and his cohorts do not feel that they have the power to defy the anger of the farmers, whose rebelliousness historically have been as violent as they have been impossible to contain.

Poland is going through a serious economic crisis: it has a \$13-billion foreign debt, its industrial machine is practically standing still, severely affected, despite its form, by inflation in the capitalist world. The

quasi-permanent food scarcity is aggravated by a meat deficit that is hard to bear and harder to understand. This year's consumption will reach 340,000 tons, that is, 10 kilos per inhabitant for the whole year. And to meet this situation, the government has decided to open special butcher shops where meat can be sold at "commercial prices," that is, in government jargon, at least at the official price.

It is not certain that the criterion of "class selection," which naturally favors the rich, is the best of ideas under a Communist government. Nevertheless, it does help to demonstrate the fact that both politically and morally, the regime is facing an increasing opposition.

The Workers' Self-Defense Committee, which is the principal spokesman for the democratic movement in Poland, has just published a declaration of solidarity with the farmers, warning the authorities that the rural population of Poland is extremely unhappy over the retirement law and adding that "any attempt to force the farmers to submit to it would be an irresponsible act fraught with danger."

Under these circumstances, Mr. Gierek's main objective is to do everything to prevent a potentially explosive alliance of workers and intellectuals on the one hand, and farmers, who are certain to have the support of the church of Poland, of which they are the main and unwavering pillar.

"The No. 1 political problem in Poland is meat," local observers say. This problem can be solved only with the farmers and not against them. The slightest error in finding a solution to this all-encompassing problem may lead to an agonizing reappraisal not only of the old-age insurance system, but of the whole system.

Letters

The Name Game

I had a good laugh, when reading your article "A Name is a Name" when the U.S. Committee says so" (IHT, Aug. 18), because it reminded me of an occurrence about 50 years ago, when I happened to be in Tientsin, China. I was then in the German East Africa (German East Africa) — (= German East Africa). One day I happened to come across an old German map of the country showing the Pangani River, along one side of which was written in bold letters "Ngambo." The topographer in question evidently had not been very conversant with the local idiom and after asking the name of the region on the other bank from a native, he got the evident answer "ngambo," which in Kikuyu simply means "the other side" — which thus was perpetuated on the map.

Being Swiss, I know only too well how the problem of geographical names can arouse the covetousness of men. Thus the inhabitants of the world-famous resort Zermatt quite naturally call the peak which towers above their village "Matterhorn," whilst the French-speaking people insist on referring to it as "Mont Cervin," and on the other side of the frontier one knows it as the "Cervino." And there are heaps of similar examples in Switzerland.

If you go to Turkey and address a letter to somebody in Constantinople or Smyrna, it is sure never to arrive, because the Turks maintain that the only correct names are Istanbul and Izmir.

And how about Leghorn, i.e. Livorno, or vice versa Parigi and Londra for Paris and London — in other words where do conventional names start and where do they end?

A.R. CUTTAT.

Garches, France.

Science and China

According to the International Herald Tribune of Aug. 25, physicists from Peking attended the 19th international conference on high energy physics in Tokyo, as well as five physicists from Taiwan, thus ending 30 years of boycotts.

This is interpreted, according to diplomatic sources, as the result of a high level policy change of the Peking leaders, calculated to win American sympathies. Another interpretation is possible: the Chinese scientists may have won a significant battle against their ministry of foreign affairs. If it is true that the Peking authorities did not let the scientists attend meetings visited by Taiwanese, this would have caused a severe loss. Scientific progress is recorded in various spe-

cialized journals, but reports of incomplete work and of unsuccessful attempts are generally limited to oral communications, at international conferences. Therefore, a government limiting the travels of its scientists sentences them to numerous sterile efforts.

If Chinese scientists are now attending scientific meetings, it only means that their leaders are willing to open new windows on the world. It is alarming that the first interpretation of this episode was discussed at length while the other one was not even mentioned. Too often, we perceive the world as a chess game where scientists are only the pawns of the national policymakers. The truth is that artists and scientists are constantly struggling against politically inspired restrictions.

It is the scientists which are slowing changing the world, and setting the stage for the future, while the diplomats are entangled in a network of obsolete mythology.

R. BETHCOV.

Copenhagen.

Inflation

This concerns "Prologue to the New Recession" (IHT, Aug. 5), by Robert Lekachman, identified as a teacher of economics at City University of New York.

Mr. Lekachman laments the dangers and hardships of inflation, which we can all confirm. He follows with a list of measures which the Congress and/or the president could take, all of which are presumably views as corrective.

What mystifies this reader is how Mr. Lekachman can write an article on inflation without once defining inflation and naming the chief culprit. Inflation (cf. Webster's Dictionary) is the increase in the volume of money and credit relative to the available volume of goods and services. Since the federal government is the sole legal creator of money, and is the single most powerful influence on the volume of credit, it follows that the federal government is responsible for inflation. It also follows that the officials of the federal government who are charged with the responsibility for monetary and fiscal matters are the people who can reduce or eliminate inflation.

Sadly, Mr. Lekachman proposes to fight inflation with more government intervention, when government action created the problem in the first place by borrowing to cover the huge budget deficits of the last 15 years. In fact, government intervention in the working of the free market almost always causes mis-allocation of resources and dis-

Watergate Lesson: Time for Review?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — By appointing his longtime political guru, Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirbo, to an informal overseer's role in the probe into the huge graft scandal at the General Services Administration, President Carter thought that he might pick up a few points for showing a "personal" interest in fighting crime.

Instead, he demonstrated how little he, or any of the Carter Georgia crowd, learned from Watergate.

Only five years ago, a White House politician named John Dean was assigned to "represent" presidential interests in what later became known as a cover-up; such White House meddling at Justice helped elect Carter; his other top aide is Paul Michel, who must be Tip O'Neill's favorite prosecutor, rewarded for botching the Korean investigation.

As if under instructions to postpone a Lance indictment until after election day, Justice, after nine long months with an Atlanta grand jury, has only now subpoenaed the records of the National Bank of Georgia's heavy loans to the Carter peanut business, the Carter campaign and the Rafshoon advertising agency. (And not all the right records at that.)

When the highest federal drug official broke federal law by fraudulently prescribing a dangerous substance, Justice declined to investigate on the grounds that Dr. Peter Bourne's lawbreaking was covered by "competent local jurisdiction" across the Potomac River in Virginia. But local authorities said they had no control of crimes committed in the White House. Result: no investigation of Dr. Bourne. The man who refused to see that this painful decision was his to make was the new chief of the Criminal Division, Phillip Heymann. Evidently his standards have changed since working for Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

No wonder Justice has become a political snafu. Deputy Civilian jockeys for the top job, as President Carter wonders about switching Joe Califano's Cabinet chair, which horrifies the Georgia Mafia, which would rather see domestic adviser Stu Eizenstat as attorney general. Bring on Kirbo: An outright political crony in that job is in the grand tradition.

That's why a Justice Department press agent put out a statement sharply contradicting the White House: The Carter spokesmen backed off, explaining that Kirbo would be merely an informal adviser to the GSA, helping to "coordinate" the investigation and to keep Carter informed.

What is this "coordination" business? The extent of cooperation between GSA internal investigators and Justice officials requires no decision at all: If GSA gumshoes do not cooperate wholeheartedly with law enforcement officials, they should be prosecuted for obstructing justice. Then they'll coordinate.

Kirbo ought to get all the way in, taking over as attorney general, or get out. The notion of a lawyer —

whose clients do millions of dollars in business with the GSA — being a middle man between the GSA chief, the president and the cops reeks of conflict of interest.

This "Czar Kirbo" episode vividly illustrates the depths to which the reputation for competence of the Justice Department has sunk, even in White House eyes, and for good reason.

As the AG globe-trotts, his No. 2 — "Baltimore Ben" Civiletti — politicizes his staff. He has brought in Charles Ruff, the Democrat whose protracted investigation into a maritime-industry suspect of President Ford during the '76 campaign helped elect Carter; his other top aide is Paul Michel, who must be Tip O'Neill's favorite prosecutor, rewarded for botching the Korean investigation.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Fundamental

It seems a pity that in "SALT — Learning from Past" (IHT, Aug. 24), George F. Will, after demonstrating the "featherheadedness" of the 1920s movement to "outlaw" war, and the failure of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, turns his demonstration into an implied lesson of questionable validity. "SALT" agreements to limit armaments are worthless, but not harmless," he suggests, and will be so perceived in 2028.

The Kellogg-Briand Pact was the brainchild of men of different cultures and interests who shared one disability: They were blind to the explosive forces built into the rickety structure of European nation-states in the wake of the First World War (of which Keynes had vainly warned in his prophetic "Economic Consequences of the Peace"). No incantation could disarm these forces, only a restructuring of the political framework of the world economy could — not a task for "featherheads," either then or now.

That restructuring actually came to pass, not as a result of statesmanship and vision, but of an explosion set off by madmen, but made all but inevitable earlier by rational, honorable men. As a result of that upheaval today's super-

powers, unlike the desperate nations which entrusted their destinies to the Hitler, Tojos and Mussolinis, do not confront a single issue which, when the chips are down, can prove a casus belli. This has been the fundamental reality since World War II, which has been obscured by three decades of bellicose, terribly costly posturing on all sides. Peace pacts today would therefore not fly in the face of reality, but belatedly acknowledge it.

I wish I could make a date with your columnist for 2028!

MARK PRICEMAN.
Boulogne, France.

Action Urged

Re: "U.S. Jury Uncovers a Bizarre Plot to Destroy Whaling Fleet" (IHT, Sept. 6).

First in June a man rushes into the IWC meeting in London and throws blood on the Japanese whaling commissioners. Now the FBI uncovers a plot to blow up the Japanese and Russian whaling fleets. What next? Something must be done and done soon before the violence escalates.

Concerned individuals must fight harder to put pressure on the IWC to impose a moratorium on all whaling, to put pressure on their own MPs and the governments of the remaining whaling nations to end the unnecessary slaughter of the great whales once and for all.

It is time for all environmentalists, everywhere, all concerned individuals, to act quickly before it is too late, to act while a peaceful solution still exists.

DAVID McTAGGART.
Director, Greenpeace Europe, Paris.

Movies

Deauville's U.S. Festival Ends With High Travolta Fever

By Thomas Quinn Curriess

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 12 (IHT) — The fourth Deauville Festival of American Films concluded with an epidemic of Saturday night fever over the weekend, the arrival of John Travolta causing the outbreak. His press conference induced such a high temperature in his fans that the police had to be summoned to maintain a semblance of order, while rock and psychedelic lighting transformed the casino supper hall into a disco in his honor and the superstar opened the farewell dance by obliging with a few fancy steps.

The festival this year has drawn a galaxy of film folk to Deauville. The American contingent included, besides Travolta, Gloria Swanson, Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn, George Peppard, Robert Stack, Arthur Hill, Alan Carr, Bronte Woodard, King Vidor, Randal Kleiser, Robert Altman, Norman Jewison and Irwin Shaw. Among the French guests were Leslie Caron, Nadine Trintignant, Jacques Demy, Claude Lelouch, Christian Marquand, Francois Perier and Jean-Marie Perier.

Friday evening saw the world premiere of Hal Bartlett's "Children of Sanchez," which the Italian scenarist, Cesare Zavattini, author of De Sica's "Bicycle Thief," has adapted from Oscar Lewis' authentic account of a family living in the cramped confines of a Mexico City tenement house.

Sanchez, a gruff widower, rules his four adult offspring with a rough and often despotic authority and many a parental slap is dealt for disobedience and misconduct. The children, like their sire, are stubborn individualists determined to go their own ways and domestic rows are unending.

In providing exacting biographies of the members of the clan, the scenario is overextended. Tightening of the material by sharp editing would benefit this film, which contains many forceful and poignant passages. The dialogue is often shackled by the stilted language which foreigners inevitably speak among themselves in American movies, but the acting is distinguished by Anthony Quinn as the exasperated, striving papa, by Lupita Ferrer as his most defiant child and by Dolores Del Rio as the gentle grandmother who lives apart and is a social cut above her violent relatives, while Bartlett has set the

slum background, with its grinding, destructive poverty, effectively.

The phenomenal success that "Grease" is enjoying at home (it has just opened in Paris at the Comedie, the Elysees Cinema and the Huchette in English) puzzles many. A curious mélange of imitation MGM musical and light millery of the ways of teen-agers in the 1950s, it has Travolta as a shy high-school hero of the rock age and that, it appears, is sufficient.

Based on a popular musical comedy that grew from a Chicago Little Theater show, its "book," though doctored and weeded by those shrewd diagnosticians of the public pulse, Bronte Woodard and Allan Carr, betrays its amateur origin by its feeble invention and humor. Not only does it skate on thin ice, it frequently tumbles into the chilly waters.

Designed as a playful send-up of passe fads, it is difficult to discern where its silliness stops and its mockery begins. Its company is over high-school age and there is an arch edge to the sight of an adult ensemble masquerading as naive adolescents. The direction of Randal Kleiser manages the song and dance numbers nimbly — the score is commonplace in its restoration of the music of 20 years ago — and spotlights Travolta, Olivia Newton-John, as a wide-eyed innocence of the pre-permissive era, and Stockard Channing, as her cynical schoolmate, neatly, though the production lacks the smooth artistry of the sort of musical movie it would parody.

Comedy has returned to the American screen after the overproduction of lugubrious melodrama about psychopathic protagonists, and the Deauville program disclosed samples of the various forms it is taking.

"Semi-Tough" has the popular Burt Reynolds as a professional footballer with Kris Kristofferson and Jill Clayburgh as supporting zanies. Its humor is coarse and its action frantic in the slapstick manner under Michael Ritchie's direction.

A second Michael Ritchie comedy, "Smile," has a lighter touch in picturing a Miss Young America

Olivia Newton-John and John Travolta do their thing 1950s style in "Grease," presented at the Deauville festival.



contest in California which Bruce Dern guides as a judge. Dern impersonates this Babbitt-minded official hilariously, rising above all the problems that confront him with an optimism that borders on the idiotic. Several sequences — those of a lodge meeting in the woods and in the psychiatrist's office — are clever sketches and of great aid as the dance director who stages the contest's spectacle and has countless troubles with his green performers.

Among other pictures: "Oh! God!" by Carl Reiner functions on the peculiar premise that George Burns, the veteran comic, is the Maker, employing a humble grocery clerk as His mouthpiece. "A Piece of the Action," with which Sidney Poitier makes his directorial debut, is a crook comedy with two wanted rogues — enacted by Poitier and Bill Cosby — who are blackmailed into running a community center for juvenile delinquents to avoid prison sentences. "Ollie, Ollie, Oxen Free" has Katharine Hepburn negotiating a role of Mary Poppins. A childish fantasy, it is for the very young.

George Peppard stars in his first directorial effort, "Five Days From Home," in which a prisoner escapes

from a Southern penitentiary to rush to the bedside of his ailing little son. The hunted prisoner has inspired some interesting plays. Galsworthy made a problem play of the subject in "Escape" and Temple Thurston, in "Snobs," gave it comic lining with the refugee from justice giving a non-U household that shelters him lessons in comportment. Peppard has concentrated on the chase itself, often exciting, and concludes with a Dickens Christmas message.

Two novice directors, Bobby Roth and Maxi Cohen, have dramatized the relationship of parents and children. In "The Boss' Son" Roth tells of an arrogant young man's social education when he is brought into contact with his

father's employees, and in "Joe and Maxi" Miss Cohen quite movingly draws a portrait of her father and relates her adjustment to his death.

The American cinema's past was represented by "Look Back in Laughter," a collection of excerpts from Gloria Swanson's films with Miss Swanson in person commenting upon them. Bits from "Why Change Your Wife?" "Zaza," "Sadie Thompson" and others displayed the star's skill both as a comedienne and a dramatic actress. A more complete example of the American silent screen art was a projection of King Vidor's "The Crowd" for which the violinist, Ivory Cliftis, composed and played an accompanying score for the showing.

Jazz, Folk and 'Serious'

Improvising a Way to Rescue Music

By Michael Zwerin

VALENCE, France, Sept. 12 (IHT) — According to Henry Pleasants, in his book "The Agony of Modern Music," "serious music is a dead art." He quotes composer Paul Hindemith, who said, a generation ago, that some "serious" composers develop "an oversublimated technique which produces images of emotions that are far removed from any emotional experiences a relatively normal human being ever has. In doing so, they advocate the aesthetic 'art pour l'art,' the followers of which can only be emotional imps, monsters or snobs."

Since then, borrowed from jazz, improvisation has been introduced into "serious" music, prolonging its life by attracting talented instrumentalists. It presents a challenge. It is creation more than interpretation. And when youngsters began strumming guitars in the sixties, improvisation became something of a participatory sport.

Following these developments, a new concept of teaching music is evolving in places as far apart as Valence and Moscow. Ten years ago, a physics student named Yuri Kozlov was playing in a Moscow University disband band. As a child, he was fortunate to have had a teacher who taught him to play by ear. He could play anything on the piano, whatever his musical fantasies suggested. He was surprised when he saw nobody else could do it. The rest of the band could only play music if written notes were put in front of them or they could repeat what somebody else had played.

He decided to teach them what he had been taught. Then some professional musicians who wanted to learn the same thing approached him. The first steps were hard, but soon, 10 years later, the "Moscow Experimental Jazz Studio" has grown to include 20 teachers and 300 students.

The school is private, but costs only 5 rubles a month. It supports

itself from producing concerts, both jazz and classical, about 14 a year. Interviewed during last year's Warsaw Jazz Festival, Alexi Batashev, who teaches at the school, said: "There is no written music in our classes. The teacher may, for example, play a C seventh chord with a flat fifth and the pupil must learn to repeat it by ear. The pupils are taught to play waltzes, dixeand, bebop, polkas . . . anything they can hear."

Three years ago, in Valence, Alain Brunet started developing a program for young children as part of his duties as musical delegate for the Ministry of Culture in the Department of the Drome. (Last year he was also workshop director for the Chateaufallion Festival.)

Perpetual Motion

He is a likable, enthusiastic young educator (and jazz trumpeter) with a wealth of ideas, continually in motion executing them. He speaks quickly as if afraid there will not be time to finish: "Our program begins with what we call 'Musical Initiation.' We go to the grammar schools with a jazz quartet and introduce the instruments to the children, rather like 'Peter and the Wolf.' We blow a few choruses on 'Claire de la Lune' to illustrate that you can improvise on any theme you like. We explain the notion of swing, we explain the blues. Then we try and encourage the children to participate in making music."

They start with body gestures, sticks or other found objects. One idea is to say to the children, who may be as young as 4, that it is night. The birds have stopped singing. We can only hear birds from time to time. This way they start from the very beginning to listen, to take into account what others do, the sounds and silence around them. They may start with a simple game of quesito and answer. The teacher makes a statement by clapping hands, the child answers.

A notion of time and space develops.

Brunet points out: "Children speak before they learn grammar. This is what we are trying to do with music. Solfege and theory and reading music come later."

The children may not learn to read until they are adults, but by that time they will have discovered their own musical personality. They will have open ears."

Although they do not know each other, Brunet and Batashev use the same vocabulary. Now Batashev: "We often learn the elements of a language, but still cannot 'speak' it. There are many teachers teaching languages they cannot really speak. In the Soviet Union, music is taught mostly to prepare prize-winners for international competitions. Prize-winners represent maybe 1 percent of the students. Another 9 percent, say, wind up good enough to be professionals in symphony orchestras, variety bands, jazz groups, et cetera. But what happens to the other 90 percent? They have spent years studying music. Do they just throw all that out, forget it? Never deal with music again? Mostly like that, I fear. Yet music is a language, communication between people, it is just plain fun. We should keep it alive in our lives. Like our mothers taught us how to speak."

Leonid Uijosov, one of our well-known variety artists, once said that 'jazz was invented in Odessa by Jelly Roll Menshikov.' The remark was made fun of. But it is nevertheless true that there were a great many bands in Odessa around the turn of the century that played for weddings, funerals and dances, just like New Orleans, and they improvised. If jazz had been born on a continent other than North America, perhaps it would have grown in another direction. But sooner or later it would have developed to what it is today anyway. Universal art. Improvisation — folk, classical, jazz — is now the musical language of our planet."

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Music

Argentine Group Dances Into London

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Sept. 12 (IHT) — A song and dance group from Argentina which opened a two-week season here last night is not at all what its publicity led most people to expect. We were promised a "bravura technical display," and from the fact that the group once did a brief spot in variety at the London Palladium and has been with the Big Apple Circus in New York, it seemed that their program would be slick, professional and possibly rather brash or vulgar.

It is none of those things. Instead, in the two-hour program which they are giving on their present European tour, Los Indios looked charming, folksy and — last night, at any rate — slightly amusing.

Their opening at the large Wimbledon Theatre was not helped by the absence of printed programs, replaced by hastily produced Kerexed leaflets with brief notes in broken English. The show began late, lights went on and off at the

wrong moments, and stagehands carried sound equipment on and off in full view. The actual staging of the production numbers looked indecisive and almost improvised. The costumes were in subdued colors, sometimes almost invisible on the dark stage, and the whole performance had an intimacy which needed a smaller theater.

Little Impact

The least successful items were the attempts to infuse folk-dance with stage drama. Women bent double and mining, hard work on the land, or a village celebration interrupted by a mysterious man in black (the employer? a figure of death?) failed to make much impact. Even a jolly item with dancers dressed as exotic birds and animals would have been more successful if its symbolism had been explained. Similarly, the songs, in Spanish, would have been more effective if we had been told what they were about.

However, the guest singers, Manuel Picos and Olga Manzano, had

strong personalities and were vocally so expressive that they succeeded in conveying a series of emotions — humor, happiness and some sort of passion. Their comic duets were little gems and her solo had a haunting intensity. The dancers actually had little virtuosity. The male dancing is mostly of the Spanish-tap variety; agreeable for a short time, but unexciting. The female dancing is gentle and relaxed but even less remarkable. But there is a fast-moving and invigorating finale with two men playing drums in choreographed unison, making identical arm movements, then all the men spin boleadoras — bunting weapons rather like lassos — at high speed, in a manner that looks positively dangerous. If the program includes more of this, and if the technical problems are overcome, it will be an agreeable and unusual show.

The season at Wimbledon ends Sept. 23. Then Los Indios go to the Piccolo Theater, in Milan, for 10 days.

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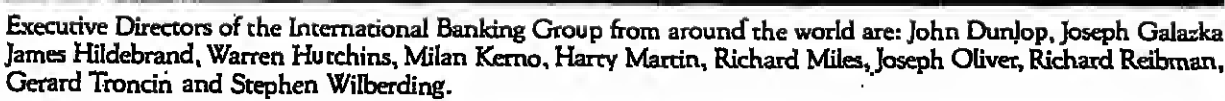
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12 Month Stock										52		Ch'se		12 Month Stock										52		Ch'se	
High	Low	Div.	In	8 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	High	Low	Div.	In	8 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev				

[illegible]

KIDDE									
the name behind									
TOTAL									
<p>a leader in fire protection systems. Fire trucks. Portable extinguishers. Distributed from Germany to 50 nations.</p> <p>TOTAL equipment sales quadrupled in 9 years with Kidde. Kidde is also the name behind leaders in consumer and recreation products. Industrial and commercial equipment. Safety, security and protection products. Other Kidde highlights: 1977 sales \$1.48 billion. Earnings/share \$4.70. Annualized dividend rate up to \$1.40/share. \$1 billion total assets. More record results, first quarter 1978. For Annual Report, write: Dept. HT, Walter Kidde Co., Bellevue Rd., Northolt, Middx. UDS SOW, England.</p>									
Corporate headquarters U.S.A. Listed, New York Stock Exchange									
12 Month	Stock	3M.		Yr. Over		High		Low	
High	Low	Pv.	P/E	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
83	71	CanE pf	6	7.8	1	7.91%	7.61%	7.91%	7.61%
36%	49%	CanE pf	5	8.9	5	8.1	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
37	40	CanE pf	5	8.9	28	25%	25%	25%	25%
70	40%	CanE pf	4.9	6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
34	31%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
45%	45%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
151	118	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
25%	21%	CanE pf	2.24	9.8	129	124	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
53	72	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
57%	51	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
83	71	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
89%	84	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
87%	75%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
89%	84	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
25%	21%	CanE pf	2.24	9.8	129	124	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
27%	23%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
80%	70%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
16%	6%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
5	3%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
28%	24%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
61%	33%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
39%	33	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
34%	28%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
26%	22%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
21%	21%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
17%	13%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
6	2	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
21%	24%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
16%	14%	CanE pf	1.18	3.4	8.7	8.2	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%

(Continued on Page 19)



London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Milan, Munich, New York, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, Zurich. Also offices in Amsterdam, Barcelona, Beijing, Bombay, Calcutta, Chicago, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico City, Moscow, New Delhi, Osaka, Panama City, Singapore, Taipei, Tel Aviv, Toronto, Washington, D.C., and Yokohama.


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...the ...

12 Month Stock	51s.	Close	Ch'ge	12 Month Stock	51s.	Close	Ch'ge
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	Prev	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	Prev
12 Month Stock	51s.	Close	Ch'ge	12 Month Stock	51s.	Close	Ch'ge
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	Prev	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	Prev

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It is not an invitation to any person to subscribe for or purchase any securities of
Motorola, Inc. or its subsidiaries.*

 **MOTOROLA INC.**
*(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the
State of Delaware, United States of America)*

Shares of Common Stock

PUBLIC AUCTION

LARGE SUGAR REFINERY

Formerly: TRIPLE A SUGAR CORP.
EASTON (PRESQUE ISLE) MAINE, U.S.A.

By Order of Honorable Judge J. Dwyer
 U.S. District Court, Northern Division, Maine.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, OCT. 19th & 20th

Starting at 9:30 AM Daily

Inspection: Oct. 18, 17, 18 - 10 AM to 4 PM Daily

BESPOKE & BUILT BY: BRÄUNSCHEWISCH MASCHINENANSTALT
 (BMA) IN 1955-56 and since reconditioned in 1976. Plant operates capacity of 4000 tons of berts daily or 700 tons of raw sugar. Total operation of facility included only four sugar campaigns. Equipment will be sold piecemeal or in groups to suit.

Equipment includes:

- (1) BMA Beet Piers (7)
- (4) PUTSCH Silencers (3) Drum Filters (3)
- (1) BMA Diffusion Tower
- (1) BMA Juice Purification (7)
- (1) Triple Effect Evaporator (1)
- (1) CREAMARTY MIXER
- (1) LINE 82 m. High 1200 Kcal (1)
- (1) Carbonation Station (1)
- (1) 55 Ton Yassum Sugar Crystallizing Plants (7)
- (1) (1) BMA 1000 Kg Centrifugals (1)
- (2) SILVER &
- (2) BMA Continuous Centrifugals (1)
- (1) BMA 25 M2 Candy Filters (7)
- (1) BMA Isolating Sugar Drums (1)
- (1) BMA Oil Feed Pump Drive (1)
- (1) 25,000 TON WEGULU Silo (1)
- Beet Pulp Sampling Equipment (7)
- Pellet Presses (7)
- Sugar Transport & Storage System (1)
- 100 Ton Roll Car Damper (1)
- (2) Rollers, 300 psi & 150 psi (1)
- Fineze Water Reclaiming System, Anyra (Brazil BSZ)
- Complete Tree Lat Split by AMAWERK (RED) and VENEXIA (Netherlands).

Farm Equipment includes: Michigan 275R Rubber Tire Loader, over 1000 Best Harvesters, Planters, Detachlers & Cultivators.

Over \$2,000,000 spent on averaging factory in 1976.

TERMS: Everything sold "As Is, Where Is," 25% cash upon Bid Acceptance.
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 55 New Montgomery St.
 San Francisco, CA 94105

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 12, 1978's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.R.	Gldr.	HF con.	Sterling	Dan.Kr.
American	3.167	4.311	105.78	49.38	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Aires	31.42	61.075	17.75	7.185	3.7615	14.86	—	133.66	39.50
Frankfurt	1.9657	3.7786	—	45.63	2.19	92.15	e.f.s.	19.832	5.715
London	1.94385	3.802	8.4945	1.62175	4.20775	61.05	—	125.011	36.37
Nilam	8.54	1.623	60.00	191.00	—	385.38	—	544.73	150.15
Paris	4.774	8.5015	219.03	—	5.236	201.90	—	18.927	74.86
Zurich	1.610	3.14053	81.1671	31.03355	—	1.0190	74.8584	5.1462	20.49035

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London Foreign Exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.4645; Ecuador: 45.725; Israeli £ (S): 1.7021; Schilling: 14.425; Sri Lanka: 4.44; Yen: 191.475; New Korea: 3.065; The Mark: 4.002; Belgian Franc: 425; Hong Kong \$: 4.7425; Singapore S: 2.446; Canadian \$: \$5.93 US cents.

(1) Commercial France (1) Units of 100; (2) Units of 1000; (3) Units of 10,000 (4) Amount needed to buy one pound.

PUBLIC AUCTION

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- (1) BMA Isolating Sugar Drums (1)
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- Pellet Presses (7)
- Sugar Transport & Storage System (1)
- 100 Ton Roll Car Damper (1)
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Frankfurt	1.9657	3.7786	—	45.63	2.19	92.15	e.f.s.	19.832	5.715
London	1.94385	3.802	8.4945	1.62175	4.20775	61.05	—	125.011	36.37
Nilam	8.54	1.623	60.00	191.00	—				

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have in
common.**
|

Sales figures are insufficient
 d-New yearly low, n-New yearly highs.
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in this forecasting table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or semi-annual distribution. If a stock or exchange-traded fund's payments not designated as seasonal are identified in the following footnotes.

* a-Also accrual or advance, b-Annual rate plus stock dividend, c-Annual rate plus dividend or paid in preceding 12 months, d-Declared or paid other dividend or sale price, e-Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or not action taken of dividend, f-Preceding 12 months, g-Paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends 12 months, h-Preceding 12 months, i-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend, j-Preceding 12 months, k-Preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on dividend or as-disbursement date.

x-Ex-dividend or ex-futures, y-Ex-dividends and sales in full, z-Sales in full.

cd-Collad, wd-When distributed, wf-When issued, wv-With warrants, ww-Without warrants, xts-Ex-traded.

* v-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities owned by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has taken place the Year's high-low range and dividend are

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Especially now that you have us in your sights.

American Express Bank

AMERICAN EXPRESS

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, September 12

Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York

Commodity and unit	Tue Year Ago
Cocoa Beans, B. 100 lbs.	1.35
Cocoa Beans, W. 100 lbs.	1.35
Coffee, A. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, B. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, C. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, D. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, E. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, F. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, G. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, H. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, I. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, J. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, K. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, L. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, M. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, N. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, O. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, P. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, Q. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, R. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, S. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, T. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, U. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, V. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, W. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, X. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, Y. 100 lbs.	0.81
Coffee, Z. 100 lbs.	0.81

NEW YORK FUTURES

September 12, 1978

Open High Low Close

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
MAINE POTATOES				
Sept. 12	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 13	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 14	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 15	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 16	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 17	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 18	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 19	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 20	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 21	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 22	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 23	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 24	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 25	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 26	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 27	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 28	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 29	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31
Sept. 30	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.31

COPPER

September 12, 1978

Open High Low Close

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER				
Sept. 12	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 13	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 14	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 15	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 16	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 17	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 18	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 19	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 20	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 21	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 22	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 24	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 25	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 26	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 27	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 28	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 29	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 30	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35

SUGAR

September 12, 1978

Open High Low Close

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
SUGAR				
Sept. 12	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 13	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 14	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 15	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 16	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 17	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 18	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 19	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 20	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 21	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 22	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 24	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 25	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 26	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 27	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 28	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 29	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 30	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35

COCOA

September 12, 1978

Open High Low Close

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
COCOA				
Sept. 12	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 13	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 14	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 15	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 16	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 17	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 18	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 19	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 20	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 21	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 22	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 24	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 25	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 26	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 27	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 28	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 29	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 30	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35

COTTON

September 12, 1978

Open High Low Close

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
COTTON				
Sept. 12	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 13	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 14	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 15	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 16	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 17	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 18	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 19	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 20	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 21	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 22	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 24	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 25	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 26	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 27	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 28	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 29	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 30	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35

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IMM FUTURES

September 12, 1978

Open High Low Close

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
IMM FUTURES				
Sept. 12	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 13	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 14	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 15	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 16	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 17	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 18	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 19	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 20	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 21	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 22	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 24	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 25	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 26	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 27	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 28	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 29	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 30	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35

Total open interest: 30,000, up 407 from

Sept. 11, 1978

Open High Low Close

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
IMM FUTURES				
Sept. 12	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 13	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 14	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 15	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 16	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 17	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 18	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 19	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 20	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 21	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 22	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 24	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 25	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 26	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 27	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 28	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 29	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 30	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35

Total open interest: 30,000, up 407 from

Sept. 11, 1978

Open High Low Close

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
IMM FUTURES				
Sept. 12	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 13	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 14	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 15	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 16	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 17	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 18	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 19	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 20	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 21	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 22	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 24	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 25	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 26	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 27	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 28	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 29	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35
Sept. 30	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35

Total open interest: 30,000, up 407 from

Sept. 11, 1978

Open High Low Close

Mar	40.18	40.40	39.77	39.15	-1.22
Apr	40.18	40.40	39.75	39.15	-1.18
May	40.18	40.40	39.80	39.18	-1.20
Jun	39.30	39.30	39.30	39.00	-1.18
Jul	37.20	37.20	36.90	36.90	-1.60

Est. sales: 3,338; sales Mon. 3,449.

Total open interest	Mon. 6,505	up 234	from Fri.		
FRI. COYBROILERS					
30,000 lbs. cents per lb.					
See	42.70	43.18	42.70	42.82	-1.43
Oct	42.60	42.90	42.58	42.62	-1.37
Nov	41.20	41.90	41.20	41.20	-1.37

Volume (in m/Vols.)	34,600
Advanced	667
Volume Up (in millions)	15,750
Declined	805
Volume Down (in millions)	13,111
Unchanged	434
Total Issues	1,904
New 1978 Issues	181
New 1978 Issues	2

Dow Jones Averages

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 12

12 Month

Stock

5%

Close

Chg

Prev

High

Low

Div.

In 5 Yld.

P/E

100%

High

Low

Div.

In 5 Yld.

P/E

100%

(Continued From Page 12)

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**ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

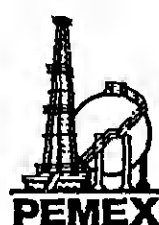
**This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.**

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DM 250,000,000
6% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1978/1988

Offering Price:	100 %
Interest:	6 % p.a., payable annually on September 1
Maturity:	September 1, 1988
Listing:	Frankfurt am Main

PETROLEOS MEXICANOS

**SYNDICATED LOAN FOR
\$1,300,000,000 Mexican Pesos**



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A. S.A.	BANCO BCH, S.A.	BANCO INTERNACIONAL, S.A.
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Co-managers

S.A.	BANCOMER, S.A.	BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO, S.A.
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	SOCIEDAD MEXICANA DE CREDITO INDUSTRIAL, S.A.	

Actibanco Guadalupe, S.A.
 Banca Confite, S.A.
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 Banco Intercontinental de Tamaulipas, S.A.
 Banco Intercontinental del Centro, S.A.
 Banco Intercontinental del Nordeste, S.A.
 Banco Intercontinental del Noroeste, S.A.
 Banco Intercontinental del Norte, S.A.
 Banco Intercontinental del Sureste, S.A.
 Banco Intercontinental Peninsular, S.A.
 Bancoramer, S.A.
 Banco Mercantil de Monterrey, S.A.
 Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A.
 Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.

- Banco Nacional Urbano, S.A.
- Banco Obrero, S.A.
- Banco Sofimex, S.A.
- Benepacifico, S.A.
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- Financiera de Morelia, S.A.
- Financiera de Saltillo, S.A.
- Financiera Fronteriza, S.A.
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- Financiera Potosina, S.A.
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Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken	Trinkaus & Burkhardt
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S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Werdley Limited	J. B. Wers & Son
Westfalenbank	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe)

Italian Driver, Monza Starter Under Inquiry

MILAN, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Milan deputy state attorney investigating Sunday's crash in the Italian Grand Prix that killed driver Ronnie Peterson issued summonses today for an Italian driver and the starter of the Monza race.

The legal official, Armando Spataro, said that Riccardo Patrese, the driver, and Gianni Restelli, the Monza director and starter, are wanted only for questioning as witnesses in the accident and that the summonses do not imply any indictment.

Spataro also planned to call James Hunt, Clay Regazzoni and

other drivers involved in the 10-car pileup after the start of the Formula One race "to find out their version of how the accident started."

First to Help

Hunt, whose McLaren struck Peterson's Lotus after colliding with another racer, was the first to rush to help Peterson and drag him out of the burning car. The Swedish driver, second ranked in this year's standings, died in a Milan hospital yesterday at age 34 following kidney and lung complications due to severe multiple leg fractures. Another injured driver, Vittorio Brambila, 38, was reported in stable condition today with head injuries.

Restelli, 61, has been accused by some drivers of giving an irregular start. They suggested that cars in the rear rows had not yet stopped after the warmup lap, thus causing the jam at the start of the race after the starting straightaway.

Restelli said in an interview that he did not feel responsible for the early start of some drivers, adding that international inspectors also did not notice anything irregular.

Patrese, 24, also rejected any involvement in the accident on the grounds he had already sped ahead when collisions occurred.

He has been named by some commentators as the one who struck Hunt's car.

"They are simply seeking a scapegoat," Patrese said. "People are looking for scapegoats and they are mentioning my name. It seems that among Formula One circles it has become the custom to mention my name when something happens on the track."

Patrese said some drivers tried to blame him for crashes during the Austrian and Dutch races this year as well.



Riccardo Patrese

Pro Track Plans Collapse

By Alex Frece

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Plans for the first World Professional Track and Field Championships have collapsed and the Arab backers are putting \$400,000 into coaching programs of the International Amateur Athletic Federation instead.

The Dubai International Track and Field Championships, announced in London last year, were scheduled to take place this fall with \$2.2 million in prize money.

But track and field sources said the concept never got off the ground for one good reason — most top amateurs now earn so much under-the-table appearance money that they cannot afford to turn professional and out their source of income for just one annual event.

The sources said only a handful of athletes approached were willing to cut their "amateur" ties.

Comeback in Award

The planned "Golden Mile," however, will still be held. It will be

incorporated in the Eight Nations Track and Field Games in Tokyo, Sept. 25, according to the Dubai sponsors. But instead of a \$300,000 prize, there will only be a trophy, valued at \$9,500.

The \$400,000 will be paid to the IAAF over a period of three years for technical aid and coaching programs throughout the world. The deal between Dubai and the IAAF was considered a major victory in the IAAF's bid to prevent track from turning completely professional.

The Eight Nations event will be held between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany, Poland, Italy and Japan, but the IAAF said it hoped an all-star lineup would take part in the "Golden Mile."

The original plan for a world pro championships was jointly proposed by the Dubai Sports Corporation, an offshoot of Dubai television, and Falconry Sports Enterprises of Chicago, a subsidiary of the Tuesday Television network.



Alone in the end zone, Sammy White of the Minnesota Vikings watches a pass from Fran Tarkenton go off his fingertips. The Vikings settled for a field goal against the Denver Broncos.

Vikings Outlast Broncos, 12-9

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 12 (UPI) — Rookie Rick Danmeier's 44-yard field goal, his fourth of the game, gave the Minnesota Vikings a 12-9 triumph in overtime against the Denver Broncos in National Football League action here last night.

Denver's Jim Turner kicked a 25-yard field goal as time ran out to send the game into the overtime, but the Vikings took the overtime kickoff and moved into field goal position at the Broncos' 27-yard line.

Behind second-year quarterback Tommy Kramer — who replaced the ailing Fran Tarkenton at the start of the overtime — Minnesota moved the ball 56 yards in 10 plays.

Personal Foul Hurts

Starting from the Vikings' 18-yard line, Kramer ran for a first down and hit running back Robert Miller with a pass for 14 yards to the Minnesota 44. After a 9-yard pass to Miller, a personal foul against Denver moved the ball to the Broncos' 31. Chuck Foreman ran four yards to the 27 before Danmeier came out to kick the game-winning field goal.

With the Vikings ahead, 9-6, late in the fourth quarter, reserve quarterback Norris Weese moved the Broncos 34 yards on nine plays. Weese was dropped on the Vikings' 8-yard line for a 3-yard loss with three seconds remaining and the Broncos having no time out left.

On the next play, with the clock running, Turner kicked a 25-yard field goal as time ran out, tying the score 9-9.

Weese explained later how the team was able to stop the clock: "It was the famous quarterback rollout and if I can't pass to someone I throw it away," he said. "I couldn't find anyone open and was lucky enough to be ruled as being sacked after trying to pass the ball. If the officials ruled I was stopped on a running play, time would have run out and we wouldn't have got the field goal."

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE										
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	W	L	T
N.Y. Jets	2	0	0	1.000	54	40	+14	1	0	0
Atlanta	1	1	0	.500	44	33	+11	1	0	0
New England	1	1	0	.500	38	28	+10	1	0	0
Baltimore	1	1	0	.500	44	33	+11	1	0	0
Buffalo	1	1	0	.500	38	28	+10	1	0	0
Central	2	0	0	1.000	37	17	+20	2	0	0
Cleveland	2	0	0	1.000	49	27	+22	2	0	0
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1.000	34	23	+11	2	0	0
Houston	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0
Indianapolis	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0
San Diego	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0
Seattle	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0
West	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0
Kansas City	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0
Oakland	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0
San Francisco	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0
Seattle	1	1	0	.500	34	23	+11	1	0	0

NATIONAL CONFERENCE										
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	W	L	T
Dallas	2	0	0	1.000	72	24	+48	2	0	0
Washington	2	0	0	1.000	51	41	+10	2	0	0
N.Y. Giants	2	0	0	1.000	44	34	+10	2	0	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1.000	44	34	+10	2	0	0
St. Louis	2	0	0	1.000	44	34	+10	2	0	0
Central	2	0	0	1.000	33	23	+10	2	0	0
Chicago	2	0	0	1.000	41	24	+17	2	0	0
Green Bay	2	0	0	1.000	41	24	+17	2	0	0
Detroit	2	0	0	1.000	41	24	+17	2	0	0
Minnesota	2	0	0	1.000	41	24	+17	2	0	0
San Francisco	2	0	0	1.000	41	24	+17	2	0	0
Seattle	2	0	0	1.000	41	24	+17	2	0	0
West	2	0	0	1.000	26	14	+12	2	0	0
Los Angeles	2	0	0	1.000	26	14	+12	2	0	0
Atlanta	1	1	0	.500	26	14	+12	1	0	0
San Francisco	1	1	0	.500	26	14	+12	1	0	0
Seattle	1	1	0	.500	26	14	+12	1	0	0

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE										
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L
Boston	67	54	.556	—	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
New York	66	56	.541	1	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Philadelphia	63	61	.508	4	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Baltimore	62	62	.500	5	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Seattle	62	62	.500	5	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Toronto	57	67	.458	10	1	0	1.000	—	1	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE										
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L
St. Louis	67	54	.556	—	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Atlanta	66	56	.541	1	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Philadelphia	63	61	.508	4	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Baltimore	62	62	.500	5	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Seattle	62	62	.500	5	1	0	1.000	—	1	0
Toronto	57	67	.458	10	1	0	1.000	—	1	0

Move Ahead of Idle Yankees Red Sox Rebound, 5-4

BOSTON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Jim Rice hit his second home run of the game — his 40th of the season — leading off the eighth inning last night to give Boston a 5-4 triumph over the Baltimore Orioles and move the Red Sox back into first place in the American League East by a half-game over the idle New York Yankees.

Rice hit the first pitch from reliever Joe Kerrigan, 3-1, deep into the center field stands. His first homer, also with nobody on, gave Boston a 3-1 lead in the sixth.

Carl Yastrzemski gave Boston a 1-0 lead in the fourth with his 13th home run into the right field bullpen, but Baltimore tied the score in the fifth on a sacrifice fly by Mark Belanger. Butch Hobson hit the Boston fifth with his 16th homer and first since June 24 — off Jim Palmer, Baltimore's starter.

The Orioles chased Luis Tiant in the eighth when they tallied three times to tie the score at 4-4. Belanger singled, Rich Dauer and Rick Dempsey had consecutive RBI doubles and Ken Singleton greeted the eventual winner, reliever Bob Stanley, 14-2, with a run-scoring single.

Rangers 1, Angels 0

At Arlington, Texas, Mike Hargrove singled in a run with two out in the fifth inning and Ferguson Jenkins pitched a three-hitter giving Texas a 1-0 victory over California. Jenkins, 15-8, struck out five to move past both Bob Feller and Warren Spahn into ninth place on the all-time list with 2,584.

Twins 3, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Roy Smalley hit his 19th home run in the fifth inning to give Geoff Zahn and Minnesota a 3-1 victory over Chicago. Zahn, 12-13, worked six innings and Mike Marshall finished for his 19th save.

Royals 7, A's 2

At Kansas City, Darrell Porter hit two home runs and Amos Otis one to give Kansas City a 7-2 victory over Oakland behind Marty Pattin's four-hit pitching.

Indians 6-1, Blue Jays 4-7

At Cleveland, Willie Horton drove in two runs and scored three times and Don Kirkwood pitched a six-hitter to pace Toronto to a 7-1 victory in the nightcap and salvage

a double-header split with Cleveland. Gary Alexander drove in three runs with a homer and a single and Andre Thornton hit his 30th homer to give Cleveland a 6-4 victory in the opener.

Brewers 5, Mariners 3

At Seattle, Larry Sorensen recorded his 17th triumph as Milwaukee beat Seattle, 5-3. The 22-year-old right-hander had relief help from Bill Castro, who picked up his sixth save.

Cubs 9, Mets 4

In the National League, at New York, Bobby Murcer had three hits, including a three-run homer, and drove in four runs to lead a 16-hit attack that gave Chicago a 9-4 triumph over New York. Murcer, who had five hits in Sunday's game, extended his consecutive-hit streak to eight, two shy of the National League record.

Expos 3, Cardinals 1

At Montreal, Gary Carter's two-run homer and the three-hit pitching of Ross Grimsley carried Mon-

tréal past St. Louis, 3-1. Grimsley (18-9) had a perfect game for 7 1/3 innings before George Hendrick doubled and scored on singles by Ken Reitz and Keith Hernandez.

Braves 7, Padres 2

At San Diego, Gary Matthews had five hits, including his 16th homer, to lead Atlanta to a 7-2 victory over San Diego and help rookie Larry McWilliams to his eighth triumph in nine decisions.

Reds 9, Astros 8

At Cincinnati, pinch-hitter Ken Griffey grounded a two-run single between short and third to score the tying and winning runs in the ninth inning and give Cincinnati a 9-8 victory over Houston.

Dodgers 7, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Ron Cey hit two home runs and Davey Lopes drove in three runs with a double and a triple, enabling Los Angeles to defeat San Francisco, 7-2, and increase its lead in the National League West to five games.

Phillies Stop the Pirates And Open a 5-Game Lead

By Thomas Boswell

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (WP) — The skill-and-crossbones banner in Veterans Stadium last night said, "The Bucs Stop Here."

It was correct, as the revived Philadelphia Phillies sent the Pittsburgh Pirates to their fifth straight defeat, 10-3, driving the Bucs five games deep into second place.

"This was a must game for us," said Phil Garner, Pirate second baseman, "so we come in here and get shattered again. This has been a tough ball park for us over the years. So now tomorrow is a 'double-must' game for us."

Just five days ago, the Pirates were the hottest team in baseball — winners of 21 of 24 games in a determined drive that cut their deficit from 1 1/2 games to one-half game.

Now, the Bucs once more are as cold as ice and bitten by bad luck to boot. "They got every break in the

book, and like a good team they used 'em to jump all over us," said the Bucs' Dave Parker, who began the day by receiving a telephone death threat, then saw matters go downhill from there.

The Phillies assigned two special security guards to the Pirate dugout to protect Parker and Willie Stargell, who was also threatened. Somebody should have been assigned to protect the Pirates from themselves.

Their shortstop, Frank Tomars, ignited a three-run Pirate third-inning by booting a liner hit directly at his nose for his 30th error of the year. The next batter hit a liner straight at Parker that the right fielder lost in the lights at the last instant for an RBI double.

That was just the first taste of misery for the Pirates' rookie starter, Don Robinson, who was tagged for all 10 runs, committing two balks and even gave up a two-run single to the opposing pitcher, Steve Carlton.

Perhaps no pitcher ever gave up 10 runs on such puny hits. In their three-run third and six-run sixth combined, the Phils hit only one ball out of the infield on the fly.

"I wish they'd hit harder," said manager Chuck Tanner. "Maybe he'd have won. When I went out to relieve him, I told him just two words, 'Good job.'"

That may also be a first for a hurler who has just been tattooed for double figures.

Transactions

RASERALL
American League
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Purchased the contract of Joe Mauer, infielder, from Knoxville of the Southern League.
National League
HOUSTON ASTROS—Acquired Jeff Leonard, outfielder, on waivers from Los Angeles, completing a deal that sent Joe Ferguson, catcher, to the Dodgers.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
BALTIMORE COLTS—Signed Tom MacLeod, linebacker, to a series of one-year contracts. Waived Roy Odoms, defensive back.
LOS ANGELES RAMS—Traded Greg Horton, nose tackle, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers for a draft choice.
TAMPA BAY BUCCANERS—Placed Mike Stryker, quarterback, on the injured-reserve list.
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA HAWKS—Signed David Lee, guard, to a multi-year contract.
INDIANAPOLIS PACERS—Waived Ron Baevers, forward.
SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Signed Freeman Williams, guard, to a multi-year contract.

The Soccer Scene

374 of the Best Open the Cup Season

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Sept. 12 (IHT) — Having delivered with his feet, Kenneth Dalglish doesn't have words to describe how it feels to score a goal that 16 1/2-million soccer players strive for — in their dreams if not in reality.

Dalglish is the Scot whose canny, low shot at Wembley last May won the European Champions' Cup for Liverpool. That one goal claimed the richest prize in world club soccer, and it left Dalglish speechless.

Not so the crowd. "Kenny's from heaven," they chanted. Kenny, a little shyly, said nothing more elaborate than thank you. Now he reflects: "Words are sometimes not enough on their own." There are hundreds of sportsmen like him, but only one Kenny Dalglish who, tomorrow, faces the old test of a champion: Play it again, Ken.

Tomorrow, the elite of 34 European nations begin anew the European international club season. Think of it, for every team taking part, there are 5,789 failing to qualify. From the entire European population of 778.3 million, one K. Dalglish is again burdened with the task of scoring a winner's goal.

Big Things Expected

Burdened because Liverpool is now almost expected to go on to complete a hat-trick of European Cup victories, emulating Ajax and Bayern Munich. And that expectation drew words from the little man: "It is already forgotten that we actually won the championship of Europe. If we don't keep it, some people are going to count that as failure. That's how daft the whole thing can become if you allow a situation to get out of perspective."

The 374 players who kick off in Europe's three competitions tomorrow will find perspective thin on the ground: For many, their livelihood depends on the nine games they hope to play in European competition. For this is what at-

sponsor soccer clubs, and out of that come bonuses which dwarf the \$27,000 that Argentine players earned in winning the World Cup.

That is one reason the Argentines have so swiftly dispersed to follow their South American predecessors into Europe. Here are greed, pride, obsession and reward. But here too is a cruelly swift exit for those who put a foot wrong.

A Rough Beginning

No one quite knows what Nottingham Forest, a completely fresh face in Europe but one which actually beat Liverpool in the English championship last season, did to anger the gods. It must, however, have done so for it is drawn to play Liverpool, home and away, in the first round.

Not only does this deny Nottingham the rich excitement of playing top continental opposition, it catches the team off balance. Liverpool has made a rampant start, scoring 19 goals in five successive victories. Its manager, Bob Paisley, says, astonishingly, that his side is considerably quicker than last year because his new \$300,000 left-back, Alan Kennedy, actually has a left foot.

Kennedy is naturally left-sided, and Paisley points out that Emyr Hughes, England's captain, plays on the left yet uses almost exclusively his right foot, as does Joey Jones, the previous left-back. Each tended to check the side's forward momentum; the England captain — a handicap!

Very few in English soccer give Forest a ghost's chance over the two games, even though it did not lose once in four games against Liverpool in the domestic league cup final. The fact is that Forest is finding goals intolerably hard to come by since it sold its leading scorer, Peter Withe, and at best, its stubborn defense may delay Liverpool.

In what is otherwise a heavily

seeded first round, FC Bruges of Belgium, stubborn runners-up last year, is set for an equally unflattering thrashing against the Polish champions, Wisla Krakow, which supplied four of its nation's World Cup squad.

Juventus of Italy turned out nine of the Italian players who at times looked the best team in Argentina, yet Juventus is uneasy about its matches against Glasgow Rangers for two reasons: one, that the Italian season does not begin until October and its men may be rusty and, two, that Juve failed to sign yet another World Cup man, Paolo Rossi.

A weird transfer wrangle, this one, demonstrating just how much the soccer player still is meant to be sold at market. Rossi, 21, had a brilliant season for Lazio in Vienna, a goalscorer who surprisingly elevated his unfashionable club into the

